

ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR

JOURNAL.

NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

VOLUME XLII. NUMBER 19.
WHOLE NUMBER 2107.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1904.

SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS
SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.

"W.-A. .30 CALIBER"

The only satisfactory powder for service
charges in the U. S. Gov't Rifle.

"UNIQUE"

A Smokeless Powder for indoor gallery
work with the U. S. Gov't Rifle.

LAFLIN & RAND POWDER CO.,

New York, Chicago, Denver, San Francisco.

TOBIN BRONZE.

NON-CORROSIVE IN SEA WATER

Can be Forged at Cherry Red Heat.

Round, Square and Hexagon Rods for Studs, Bolts,
Nuts, etc., Pump Piston Rods, Yacht Shafting, Rolled
Sheets and Plates for Pump Linings, Condensers, Rud-
ders, Centre Boards, etc. Hull Plates for Yachts and
anchors, Powder Press Plates, Seamless Boiler and Condenser Tubes.
For tensile, torsional and crushing tests see descriptive pamphlet furnished on application.

THE ANSONIA BRASS AND COPPER COMPANY.
Sole Manufacturers. 99 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK.

WE ARE BUILDING "HORNSBY-AKROYD"

OIL ENGINE

The De La Vergne Refrigerating Machine Co.

Foot of East 158th Street, New York

Remington

system of gun barrel making distinguished itself at the

SEA GIRT MILITARY TOURNAMENT.

G. Hudson, M.D., using a Remington barrel won the L. & R. Aggregate Prize
making more points in important matches than any other rifle-man.

"JOIN THE REMINGTON ARMY."

New Catalogue.

Agency, 313 BROADWAY,
New York City, N. Y.

ILION, N. Y.

COLT'S

AUTOMATIC PISTOL

(BROWNING'S PATENT)

NEW MILITARY MODEL

COLT'S PATENT FIRE ARMS M'F'G CO.,

HARTFORD, CONN.

Manufacturers of Colt's Revolvers, Automatic Machine Guns and Gatling Guns.



"CANADIAN CLUB" WHISKY.

DISTILLED AND BOTTLED BY

HIRAM WALKER & SONS, Limited,

Walkerville, Canada.

The age and genuineness of this whisky are guaranteed by the Excise
Department of the Canadian Government by an official stamp over
the capsule of every bottle.

Bethlehem Steel Company

South Bethlehem, Pa.,

Finished Guns of all Calibers, Gun Forgings, Gun Carriages,
Projectiles and Armor Plate. High Grade Shafting and Forgings
for Marine and Stationary Engines. Miscellaneous Forgings and
Castings of all descriptions. Heavy Machinery of Special Design.
Armor Plate Vaults

BRANCH OFFICES:

100 Broadway, New York City. 1351 Marquette Building, Chicago, Ill.
421 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 430 Endicott Building, St. Paul Minn.
Keystone Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. 1441 North 19th St., St. Louis, Mo.
Fremont and Howard Streets, San Francisco, Cal.



Jenkins '96 Packing

NONE BETTER, as it makes joint instantly and will
last as long as the metals which hold it.
NONE CHEAPER, as it weighs less than many others
sold at equal price per pound.
Remember all genuine stamped with Trade Mark.

JENKINS BROS., New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, London.



U. M. C. AT SEA GIRT

won the Wimbledon Cup,
the Revolver Team Match
and the Re-entry Revolver
Match.

U.M.C. .30 Government
cartridges were used by
practically every shooter
unless match restrictions
prevented.

THE UNION METALLIC
CARTRIDGE COMPANY.

Bridgeport, Conn.

Agcy 313 Broadway, New York



The Electric Steering Gear.

CIRCULARS AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.

THE ELECTRO-DYNAMIC CO.

212-226 Ionic Street,

Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.

Cable Address: EDCO, A B C Code

FORE RIVER SHIP and ENGINE CO., SHIP BUILDERS.

OFFICE AND WORKS: QUINCY, MASS., U. S. A.



POWDER! POWDER!

All kinds of powder for *Rifles*,
Pistols and *Shot Guns*,
measured accurately from
1 to 145 grains. 4 different measures
in 1. The latest and best tool. Ask
your dealer for it.

Every shooter should have 1. Send 3
stamps for *Ideal Hand Book*, 146 pages
of information to shooters.

IDEAL MFG. CO., 37 U St., New Haven, Conn., U. S. A.

FIFTY-NINTH ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE

New York Life Insurance Co.,

JOHN A. McCALL, President.

346 & 348 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

JANUARY 1, 1904.

ASSETS.

(Company does not invest in or loan upon stocks of any kind.)

United States, State, City, County and other Bonds, book value, December 31, 1903.....	\$247,994,383
Bonds and Mortgages (455 first liens).....	24,531,774
Deposits in Banks, at interest.....	22,126,134
Loans to Policy-holders on their Policies as security (reserve value, \$4,000,000).....	28,502,073
Real Estate (24 pieces, including 12 office buildings, valued at \$10,990,000).....	12,725,000
Loans on Bonds (market value, \$6,522,000).....	5,280,000
Quarterly and Semi-Annual Premiums not yet due, and premiums in transit, reserve charged in Liabilities.....	6,167,727
Premium Notes on Policies in force (Legal Reserve to secure same, \$5,000,000).....	3,139,284
Interest and Rents accrued.....	2,185,672
Total Assets (per Certificate of New York Ins. Dept.)	\$352,652,047

LIABILITIES.

Policy Reserve , per certificate of New York Insurance Department (see below), December 31, 1903.....	\$300,000,347
All other Liabilities: Policy Claims, Annuities, Endowments, &c., awaiting presentment for payment.....	5,456,654
Additional Reserve , which the Company voluntarily sets aside in excess of the State's requirements	\$6,859,193
Reserve to provide dividends payable to policy-holders during 1904, and in subsequent years, per policy contracts—	
To holders of 20-Year Period Policies and longer	23,539,923
To holders of 15-Year Period Policies....	6,901,284
To holders of 10-Year Period Policies....	477,007
To holders of 5-Year Period Policies....	375,002
To holders of Annual Dividend Policies...	830,915
Reserve to provide for all other contingencies.....	8,031,122
Total Additional Reserves	47,105,046
Total Liabilities (per Certificate of New York Insurance Dept.)	\$352,652,047

INCOME 1903.

New Premiums	\$16,235,782
Renewal Premiums	57,146,392
Interest, Rents, etc.....	14,887,357
Total Income	\$88,269,531

DISBURSEMENTS 1903.

Death-Claims paid	\$16,860,082
Endowments paid	4,305,941
Annuities, Dividends, Surrender Values and Trust Instalments	13,503,091
Total paid policy-holders.....	\$34,670,014
Commissions, Brokerages, and all other payments to Agents	9,606,673
Home Office and Branch Office Salaries and Physi- cians' Fees	5,359,984
Taxes, Advertising and all other expenses.....	3,156,788
Total Disbursements	\$52,883,459

INSURANCE ACCOUNT.

	Number	Amount.
Paid-for Insurances in Force, December 31, 1902..	704,567	\$1,563,628.026
New Paid-for Insurances, 1903.....	171,118	326,658.236
Old Insurances Revived, etc.....	1,534	3,216.798
Totals	877,219	\$1,883,503.060
Total Terminated in 1903.....	64,508	138 290.161
Paid-for Insurances in Force, December 31, 1903..	812,711	\$1,745,212.899
Gain in 1903.....	108,144	\$191,584.873

CERTIFICATE OF SUPERINTENDENT

OF STATE OF NEW YORK.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

Albany, January 2, 1904.

I, FRANCIS HENDRICKS, Superintendent of Insurance of the State of New York, do hereby certify that the NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New York, in the State of New York, a Mutual Life Insurance Company, having no capital stock, is duly authorized to transact the business of Life Insurance in this State.

I FURTHER CERTIFY that, in accordance with the provisions of Section eighty-four of the insurance law of the State of New York, I have caused the Policy obligations of the said Company, outstanding and paid for on the 31st day of December, 1903, to be valued on the following basis: Policies known as the Company's three per cent. Policies, and all Policies issued since December 31, 1900, being valued as per the American Experience Table of Mortality with three per cent. interest, and all other Policies being valued as per the Combined Experience Table of Mortality with four per. cent. interest; and I hereby certify the result to be as follows:

Net Reserve Value of Policies.....	\$281,227,489.00
" " " " Additions.....	3,374,092.00
" " " " Annuities.....	15,760,186.00
Total.....	\$300,361,767.00
Less Net Reserve Value of Policies re-insured.....	271,420.00
Total Net Reserve Values.....	\$300,090,347.00
I FURTHER CERTIFY, from the sworn Report of the Company on file in this Department, that the Admitted Assets are... \$352,652,047.57	
Reserve Values of Policies as calculated by this Department.....	\$300,090,347.00
General Liabilities.....	5,456,653.95
Additional Reserve, which the Company voluntarily sets aside in excess of the State's requirements,	\$6,859,193.00
Reserve to provide dividends payable to policy-holders in 1904 and in subsequent years.....	32,214,730.84
Reserve to provide for all other contingencies.....	8,031,122.78
Total Additional Reserves.....	47,105,046.62
Total.....	\$352,652,047.57

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused my official seal to be affixed at the City of Albany, the day and year first above written.

FRANCIS HENDRICKS, Superintendent of Insurance.

The Detailed Annual Statement of the Company, giving list of securities held, etc., will be supplied on application. Address.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

346 & 348 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1904.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but the wishes of all contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded. We cannot undertake to preserve or return manuscripts.

Subscriptions, \$5.00 per year. To clubs ordering ten copies or more, \$3.00 each copy. As the purpose of this special club rate of \$3.00 per year is to encourage individual subscriptions, it is allowed for single subscriptions from members of the Services and their families, but not for organizations of any kind, to which the price is uniformly \$5.00. Club subscriptions are payable in advance and should be sent direct to the publishers.

Domestic postage prepaid. Foreign postage, \$1.00 per annum, should be added to the subscription price. Remittances should be made in cash, by express money order, post-office order, draft or check on New York, made payable to W. C. & F. P. Church. Postmasters are obliged to register letters if requested. Checks or drafts on other localities than New York City are subject to a discount.

No responsibility is assumed for subscriptions paid to agents, and it is best to remit direct. Changes of address will be made as frequently as desired upon notification; not otherwise.

Immediate notice should be given of any delay or failure in the receipt of the Journal.

W. C. & F. P. CHURCH, Proprietors,
93 Nassau Street, New York.

Washington, D.C., Office: Rooms 926, 927, Colorado Building, William M. Mason, Representative.

Boston Office: 84 International Trust Building, E. P. Guild, Representative.

man Empire would be advantageous to both. It would give Denmark the assurance of political poise and stability, as well as reasonable protection against commercial hardship, such as she is likely to suffer through the changing tariff policies of Great Britain. On the other hand, Germany would gain innumerable advantages, one of the most tremendous being a secure naval foothold on the North Sea to counterbalance the great station which Great Britain is now developing on the coast of Scotland. And suppose—for here is wherein the union of Denmark with Germany would concern the United States—suppose Denmark entered into such a union and took her West Indian islands along with her, on what ground could we oppose the establishment of German naval bases on these islands? The spirit of the Monroe Doctrine is opposed to the transfer of the islands by Denmark to Germany or any other European power, but if Denmark proposed to transfer herself along with the islands how could we object to the transaction? This question, we believe, is sufficiently perplexing to increase the regret that the Danish West Indies were not long ago acquired by the United States.

With the transmission to the House on Jan. 4 of the report of the Joint Army and Navy Board urging the immediate provision of means for fortifying Subig Bay and Manila Bay, the whole responsibility for the defense of American interests in the Philippines is placed squarely upon the shoulders of Congress. The opinion of the board is unanimous, and the report was written by Admiral Dewey, whom Congress will recognize as knowing exactly what he is talking about. It is therefore impossible to over estimate the importance of the deliberate opinion of the board that "without a fortified naval base in the Philippines the Asiatic Fleet cannot keep open the lines of communication for supplies from the United States or between the Army posts within the Philippines, without which supplies the military forces of the United States could not hold command of the islands." The board assumes it to be the policy of Congress to retain the Philippine Archipelago as an American possession as against a foreign enemy, yet it is an astounding fact that, although the islands have been in our possession for more than five years, not a gun has been mounted nor an earthwork raised to protect any of their harbors. The board points out that the suitable place for a naval base and station in the Philippines is not on Manila Bay, as has been contended by some, but on Subig Bay, some sixty miles to the northeast, where there is an excellent site for a station, including the best of all harbors in the archipelago for such purposes. The station, however, to be secure, must be strongly fortified, and such fortifications will contribute materially to the effective defense of Manila Bay. It is therefore recommended that an appropriation for the fortification of Subig Bay and Manila Bay be made without delay in order that the development of the naval station and its defenses may proceed together and the commercial and military resources of Manila may be properly guarded. "The consequences of neglect or delay," the report declares—and we commend the words to the thoughtful attention of Congress—"may be nothing less than national disaster."

Congress will probably be asked this session to inaugurate an entirely new policy in connection with the annual appropriation for the increase in the Navy. Mr. Moody would favor, it is believed, having Congress each year appropriate a lump sum for naval increase, leaving it to the Secretary to determine the number of ships and their types, to be built within the appropriation. The Secretary is understood to favor a plan which contemplates having the General Board of the Navy recommend the types of vessels needed each year in the naval increase program, having the Board on Construction advise as to the designs and prices for these ships, and then having Congress appropriate in accordance with the final adjustment made of the work of the two boards. The General Board would make its recommendations to the Secretary of the Navy regarding the number and types of vessels needed in any particular year; the Secretary would submit this recommendation to the Board on Construction with directions to report on the design and total cost of these ships and then he would be in a position to ask Congress for a lump appropriation for naval increase. The Board on Construction would be held responsible for the cost of the ships and the General Board for the types. In this manner the Secretary of the Navy would be in a position to hold responsible for proper naval increase the two most important standing boards in the Navy. It is understood that an effort will be made to try this plan during the present session of the Congress.

Of the influential newspapers of Berlin there is but one, the Frankfurter Zeitung, which has been uniformly friendly toward the United States, yet even it expresses surprise at what it calls the curiously passive policy of the Government at Washington with regard to the situation in East Asia. Developments there, the Zeitung believes, may yet involve the Philippines and have a momentous effect upon American interests in the Pacific. The Zeitung continues: "Can the United States afford to see one power acquire a predominant position in the Far East which is utterly hostile to the open door? What has become of Secretary of State Hay's treaty

with China guaranteeing an open door? It has been whittled down to such a degree that it is scarcely mentioned nowadays. We can only conclude that the Washington authorities are not yet accustomed to the new role in world politics, and vacillate between harsh and almost masterly seizure of opportunities and unstable backing and filling." It would be ungracious to doubt the friendliness of the motives which prompt the utterances of our Berlin contemporary, yet taken altogether they amount to a vote of censure upon the United States for presuming to mind its own business. It is quite likely that Europe would be willing to have us step in and relieve the tension in Asia by interfering with Russia in behalf of Japan and China, but the need of such interference has not arisen and its wisdom would be questionable in any case.

For the benefit of the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle, which is disposed to be critical upon our use of the term "militia," as applying to the National Guard, we would call its attention to the present militia law, Act of Jan. 21, 1903, known as the "Dick bill." This defines the militia to be the whole body of able-bodied citizens of the military ages and prescribes that they "shall be divided into two classes—the organized militia, to be known as the National Guard," or by any other designation the States may give them; "the remainder to be known as the Reserve Militia." It is entirely proper, therefore, to speak of the National Guard as the "militia," and it is not necessary that we should, whenever we refer to them, state that we do not mean the "Reserve Militia," even to oblige our wise contemporary. The term "militia" is generally applied to a legally organized body of armed men enrolled for the public defense, and this the ten millions of men described by a German newspaper as the militia of the United States, are not.

The War Department library is to be placed under the General Staff of the Army and made a part of the division of that organization which has charge of the gathering and distribution of military information. For many years the library has been under the control and supervision of the chief signal officer of the Army. But this is an epoch of many changes at the War Department; and "there is nothing new under the sun" which can surprise the old-timers at the Department. The Adjutant General's office, which was once the most important and influential office in the Department, has been so disintegrated that there is little left now except a correspondence and record division which, it is understood, may be transferred in part to the Record and Pension office. There is at present considerable dissatisfaction among officers and clerks on duty at the War Department with some of the changes made, but it is already evident that a better organization will eventually result.

Secretary Moody is considering the transfer to the Bureau of Ordnance of Rear Admiral George A. Converse, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, as the successor of Rear Admiral Charles O'Neil, Chief of Ordnance, when that officer retires for age next March. It has not been decided whether Rear Admiral O'Neil shall serve out his tour of duty as chief of bureau or relinquish the duties of the office on the day he retires. The Secretary feels that no better officer in the Navy could be found to fill the difficult position which Rear Admiral O'Neil vacates. There is a renewal of the talk of abolishing the Bureau of Equipment and a consolidation of its duties under the Bureaus of Construction and Repair and Supplies and Accounts. Capt. William Swift is spoken of for the position of Chief of the Bureau of Equipment in the event that Congress does not pass the necessary legislation abolishing the office.

Preparations for the extensive target practice in which the North Atlantic Fleet will engage off Pensacola next March have practically been completed. Stored at Norfolk are the twelve targets which will be used. There will probably be about four ranges with two targets to a range and several extra targets will be sent down. Commander Sims still has under consideration the designs for the trophies for the battleships. These will probably be decided upon in a short time. The targets will be sent South between now and March on a collier and Commander Sims will go to Pensacola before the time for the practice to begin, to complete the arrangements. The President is keenly interested in the Pensacola practice. Commander Sims was his guest at luncheon at the White House Jan. 4, when Secretary Moody was also a guest, and the gunnery of the Navy was under discussion.

The Chief of Staff has directed Major General Wade, commanding general in the Philippines, to make inquiry as to the location and accountability (giving number of each book) within his division, of the "Telegraphic Code to Insure Secrecy in the Transmission of Telegrams," prepared by Lieut. Col. J. F. Gregory, aide-de-camp, Washington, 1886. It is also desired by the Chief of Staff that one copy be in the possession of all post commanders for use within each department for telegraphing any messages that may be desirable to send open; that post commanders be kept efficient in the use of this code under A.R. 1332, and that General Wade furnish the War Department with the number of copies, if any, he may need to carry these instructions into effect.

On the authority of a gentleman whom it describes as a former Secretary of the United States Navy, The American Syren, a journal devoted to the shipbuilding industry, estimates that eighty per cent. of the money paid to officers and men of the Navy in the last twenty years has been paid to those serving on foreign stations, "where our ships cruise without any particular purpose." The Syren continues: "Our informant is of the opinion that it would be much better to keep most of our men of war on home stations, as it must be evident that in an important war it would give our Navy all the work it could accomplish to defend our coast line, which is far in excess of that of all Europe. By cruising in home waters our sea forces would become somewhat acquainted with the coasts of their own country, and we should not hear almost every day of a vessel being run aground by a naval officer who has not had enough experience on home stations to familiarize himself with charts of our principal ports." There are two implications in the remarks we have quoted, and the two are equally unwarranted. The first is that the cruising of our warships in foreign waters is an aimless proceeding, and the second is that the officers of the Navy are not sufficiently familiar with the waters of our own coasts. The first is sufficiently answered by the fact that in the event of a naval war our outer line of defense would be the enemy's coast, to remain in ignorance of which would be almost criminal folly. To acquire the largest obtainable knowledge of the coasts and seaports of other maritime nations whose interests verge on our own is a precautionary measure of such high importance that a naval administration guilty of neglecting it would deserve immediate impeachment. It is partly to gather and compile such information for use in possible emergencies that our squadrons are maintained in foreign waters, just as European nations station squadrons of their own in American waters, there being a mutual understanding that within certain limits and subject to certain conditions each nation may acquire all the information it can. The second implication is a base libel upon the training and efficiency of the officers of the United States Navy. The insinuation that frequent mishaps occur to naval vessels because their officers are ignorant of the waters along our own coasts is preposterous if not malicious. That any such statement should emanate from a man who has held the honorable office of Secretary of the Navy is to be doubted. When our vessels have touched bottom in American waters it has been on uncharted rocks.

With the splendid growth of her navy, Germany naturally realizes the importance of acquiring additional naval bases in outlying waters. That she earnestly desires such an outpost in the North Sea has been frankly admitted. That she would eagerly avail herself of an opportunity to secure a similar foothold in the Western hemisphere may be taken for granted. It is worth while, therefore, to consider certain statements in press despatches from Europe as possibly foreshadowing an important advance in German naval policy. It is evident to careful observers that the new tariff policy advocated by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain would, if adopted, as it probably will be, seriously affect Danish agriculture by depriving its products of free access to the English markets upon which they now chiefly depend. This prospect has impaired the friendly feeling which has hitherto bound Denmark to England, and Denmark looks to the continent for compensation for the loss of the English markets. With a strong pro-German party already an active force in her political affairs, she turns naturally to Germany. The absorption of Denmark into the Ger-

The proposed bill to fix the status of the Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry affects twenty-six officers already in the Service, but it does not add to the present force, increase the appropriations for the support of the Army, adversely affect any other officer nor interfere with his relative rank. It constitutes a separate list of officers, specially trained and specially qualified for service with native troops, fixes limitations to their advancement in rank and provides for regimental promotion. The regiment has been highly commended by every officer of the Inspector General's Department as peculiarly fitted for service in the West Indies, in Central or South America. Under this measure, if passed, the officers who have trained and disciplined the enlisted force of native Porto Ricans will be continued in the Service and the commissions they now hold will be made permanent. With a few exceptions among the juniors, the officers affected by this bill have already had nearly five years of almost continuous commissioned service in the tropics. Many of them have already served as officers and enlisted men more than ten years. Several of them were officers in the 5th Army Corps under General Shafter, during the siege and capture of Santiago de Cuba; a number of them held Volunteer commissions in the Philippines during the insurrection; one, in addition to Philippine service, took part in the China Relief Expedition of 1900, and several of them have been recommended for brevet promotion because of gallant conduct in action. The target records of the Army show that one of them is the best rifle shot in the Army. The last Army Appropriation bill provides that these officers shall be mustered out of the Service on July 1, 1904, and their places filled by officers detailed from the Army which has not now enough officers to properly perform duty with troops. To furnish twenty-nine additional details (the minimum number required to fill the Porto Rico Regiment on its present reduced footing), would still further deplete the number of officers already so greatly reduced as to seriously impair the efficiency of the Service.

Foremost among the contents of the current number of the Journal of the Military Service Institution of the United States is the essay of Capt. James Postell Jervey, Eng. Corps, U.S.A., to whom was awarded the Seaman Prize. This essay is entitled "How Best to Promote Rifle Practice Among Our Countrymen In Time of Peace as a Preparation For War," and we do not hesitate to pronounce it one of the most, if not indeed the most, instructive and valuable of all recent publications on the subject to which it is devoted. Captain Jervey writes with convincing force and clearness; he handles the subject with the experience of an accomplished officer, who realizes its importance, and his paper as a whole is a masterly treatise upon a question which vitally concerns the efficiency of our military establishment. He points out that, whereas in the early history of the country most men and many women were proficient in the use of the rifle, the boast that we are a nation of riflemen is no longer warranted by the facts. The truth is that our national practice with the rifle has fallen into such disuse that out of a population estimated by Captain Jervey at 16,500,000 men available for military service, exclusive of the Philippines, not more than 200,000 can shoot with United States Service rifle. About 750,000 are familiar with the use of rifles of some description, while the remaining 15,500,000 are so unskilled in the use of fire arms as to be practically valueless. As against these conditions, Germany, with a population of say 60,000,000 to our 76,000,000, has an available force of 8,000,000 for the national defense, all carefully trained in the use of the rifle by officers of the German army.

Captain Jervey holds that our national danger is as great now as it was in the past, differing only in kind; that the need of widespread military training is increasingly urgent and that as our military service must be largely voluntary, it is the duty of the Government to make it popular by means of rewards and public approbation. "If the great mass of our people were good shots with the Service rifle or any military rifle," Captain Jervey continues, "it would be a long stride towards efficiency in war, for shooting cannot be learned in a day, but requires careful and long training, for which, when war breaks out, there is neither time nor opportunity. The amount of resistance to trained soldiers, which may be offered by men skilled in the use of the rifle and possessed of great mobility, but otherwise untrained in a military sense, is well illustrated by the late British-Boer war, in which a force of less than 50,000 Boers required for their conquering a trained force of over 250,000 British." Captain Jervey then presents a comprehensive scheme for encouraging rifle practice, which deserves the attention of all who appreciate the importance of this branch of military training. He urges the formation of rifle clubs, the establishment of target ranges, the issue of free ammunition and the maintenance of intimate relations among all rifle organizations and the Regular Army and the National Guard. He favors more extensive rifle practice at colleges and schools having military instructors and urges their students to form rifle clubs for affiliation with the National Rifle Association, his estimate being that there is a school population in the country of at least 1,000,000 which might profitably be instructed in target practice. Captain Jervey's

essay is so elaborate that we can indicate only a few of its more important features, but it is so thorough, so practical and so straight to the point with reference to the whole subject that we commend it to the earnest attention of the military authorities of every State in the Union. It would be a most excellent thing, indeed, if this valuable paper were printed in pamphlet form for general circulation throughout the country.

The Board of Inspection and Survey, which accompanied the first torpedo-boat flotilla from Norfolk to Charleston on its way to the Asiatic Station, has reported to the Navy Department that the conduct of the small craft in the roughest weather proved beyond a doubt the seaworthiness of the boats. There was at times some foaming in the boilers, due, it is said, to the entrance of muddy water, but this trouble was slight and caused the board no apprehension. The first step in the long voyage of the torpedo flotilla to Manila having been accomplished in safety, hopes can now be indulged in that the little fleet will complete the trip without notable incident or accident. Years ago, when the monitor Monadnock was about to make her famous voyage to San Francisco from New York, the outcry was so considerable that the Navy Department actually hesitated as to the advisability of making the attempt. The success of the vessel in not only making the voyage, but making it without calling for assistance from her convoy, the old Vanderbilt, more than satisfied the Department of the safety of this class of vessel, and when it was announced that the chief engineer of the Monadnock, Chief Engr. J. Q. A. Ziegler, U.S.N., reported two days after the arrival of the ship at her journey's end that she was ready for the voyage back to New York, the enthusiasm rose to quite fever heat. It was asserted that a monitor could ride out any sort of weather if her hatches were but kept tight. This, it is believed, will be the case with the torpedo flotilla, and on their arrival in safety at Manila the Department will be justified in feeling that in all respects the country possesses a perfectly homogeneous navy, which can be sent to any part of the world whenever required. In the meantime it would be well for the Bureau of Navigation to make special efforts to keep the public informed of the itinerary of the fleet, so that letters can be forwarded in time to catch the vessels at the various stopping places between San Juan, their last resting port, and the destination of the little squadron.

Capt. Edward L. Munson, Med. Dept., U.S.A., Assistant to the Commissioner of Public Health in Manila, has instituted an educational undertaking which strikingly illustrates the vigilance with which the American military authorities have invariably protected the welfare of the peaceable inhabitants of the Philippines. Under the plan formulated by Captain Munson, the presidents of all provincial boards of health in the islands will be assembled in Manila for a month's course of instruction in American methods of sanitation, hygiene and quarantine regulations with particular reference to the treatment of cholera, small pox, bubonic plague and malaria. The wisdom of this project is manifest at a glance. It will afford a practical training for native officials in one branch of the public service which was shamefully and almost totally neglected under Spanish rule, and in which some of the most notable of all American achievements in the islands have been accomplished by the Medical Corps of the Army. Thanks to the vigorous scientific policy of our Army medical officers, epidemic diseases have been virtually eradicated from the islands; the people have been taught the lesson of cleanliness; effective sanitary regulations have been permanently established, and the consequence is that general health conditions throughout the archipelago are better than ever before. To make sure, so far as possible, that these conditions shall continue, and that any sporadic outbreak of epidemic disease shall be effectively dealt with, nothing more practical could be devised than the plan instituted by Captain Munson. It will render the efficient members of provincial health boards still more efficient and will at the same time strengthen the entire service by disclosing the inefficient and preparing the way for their removal. The whole undertaking is in strict accord with the broad, progressive policy which has uniformly controlled the operations of our military representatives in the islands.

Brig. Gen. A. W. Greely, U.S.A., Chief Signal Officer, announces that the exigencies of the Service in the past few years have necessitated the promotion to the grade of first-class sergeant of enlisted men not thoroughly familiar with all the various duties of the Signal Corps, and says: "This practice will hereafter be discontinued, save in cases of exceptional merit and in special branches of Signal Corps work where the advisability of such promotion is clearly set forth by the officer recommending the advancement. Candidates for promotion should be thoroughly proficient in all duties of the Signal Corps. As branches of special importance may be mentioned visual signaling, fire-control installation, telegraphy, telephony, cable laying and repairing, line construction, Army regulations, customs of the Service, and general duties of a soldier. First-class sergeants are expected to be familiar with approved methods looking to the care of material and the preparation of money and property papers. Officers recommending promotions of enlisted men

in the corps will carefully consider not only the foregoing provisions, but also the character, adaptability, and previous service of the soldier. From every standpoint it is most desirable that warrants of non-commissioned officers of the Signal Corps should only be held by men of established character, ability and zeal. It is the intention of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army to make advancement in the corps depend safely on merit and the earnest co-operation of all officers in this effort is expected."

Governor Herrick of Ohio signalizes his induction into office by selecting his military staff exclusively from the officers of the National Guard, an innovation which, it is to be hoped, may establish a precedent that his successors will follow. It too frequently happens that Governors of States bestow staff appointments for other than simple considerations of military fitness. Some are conferred for political reasons, some are due to the pressure of social influence and others are given as mere tokens of personal friendship, with the result in many States that the Governor's Staff is looked upon as a purely ornamental organization whose sole function is to appear in gaudy uniform on social occasions. What real military work the staff has to do is usually assigned to the members who happen to belong to the National Guard or who have had other military experience, and it is often the case that such members are deplorably few in number. Were it once established that the Governor of each State should choose the members of his military staff exclusively from the officers of the National Guard, or other militia officers of his own State, the result would be an open system of promotion that would serve as a stimulus to increased efficiency and a broader popular interest in the Service. Governor Herrick has set an example which the governors of other States might follow with substantial advantage to the whole militia system.

With the increased possibility of war between Russia and Japan, it is interesting to observe that both of those nations are drawing upon the United States for food supplies, and that fact suggests the inquiry: Is there a first class power in the world that wouldn't have to do likewise in the event of a conflict with an enemy of equal importance? If, as press despatches state, Russia has placed contracts in the United States for 2,500,000 pounds of preserved beef and Japan has given orders for 150,000 barrels of American flour, both nations have simply done what any other old world power would probably have to do in preparation for a long campaign. There is an assurance of strength and security in the realization that ours is perhaps the only nation in the world that could subsist its forces through an indefinite campaign on land and sea without having to draw upon other countries for supplies. And while an armed conflict between two powers, with both of which we are on terms of cordial friendship, would be a grievous misfortune, it would indirectly illustrate to the world more vividly than ever before the vastness of our material resources and the extent to which other nations are dependent thereon in war as well as in peace.

It is refreshing to read that "Senator Hale, chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, has said that it is the intention to make provision for another liberal addition to the Navy during the present session of Congress," for it means that some attention is to be given to the recommendations of those who thoroughly comprehend the requirements of the country and that the United States intends to act up to its assumptions of being a factor in the world's politics, which cannot be ignored with either safety or honor. Naval men realize that the time has come when the American citizen abroad can safely rely upon the presence of his flag whenever he becomes an object of jealousy or hatred, and that with that flag comes the intention and ability to protect our people with all the force of the country. Hitherto it has been necessary for Americans to call upon the nearest British war vessel for the protection which their own country was unable to extend. Now, however, it is to be hoped that the American Navy will be known in every part of the civilized world as a protector and never as an oppressor.

A Panama correspondent of the New York Evening Post says: "It is a great mistake to think that the Colombian Army is purely ornamental and that it is composed of 'play' soldiers. The contrary is demonstrated by the fact that in the 'late unpleasantness' fifty thousand men were either killed in battle or died in camp. If the survivors are the fittest, then the present Colombian Army is composed of hardened veterans, well trained in tropical warfare and immune to its dangers." The only Colombian troops which are known to be near Panama territory are those under the command of General Daniel Ortiz, at Titumati, which are variously estimated at between 1,500 and 2,500 men.

Comdr. Alexander Sharp, jr., has received from the Metropolitan Printing Company copies of the new posters, which will probably be adopted for the use of the Navy. The style best liked is a representation of a life-size bluejacket. The poster is forty inches wide, lithographed in colors in an attractive design. The bluejacket is standing on the deck of a battleship near a six-pounder rapid fire gun.

Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A., publishes an article entitled "Elihu Root—His Services as Secretary of War" in the current number of the North American Review which presents a lofty but discriminating and well-deserved appreciation of the official services of the head of the War Department. General Carter counts it as fortunate that Mr. Root entered the War Department without any special knowledge of military affairs, in that he was thus induced to apply his great abilities to the study, not only of the details of military affairs, but to all the higher questions of military administration which have since arisen. As a result of that study he became thoroughly acquainted with the defects of our military system and has been able to exert his commanding ability to insure their correction. The inauguration of civil rule in Porto Rico, the installation of civil government in the Philippines before peace had become fully assured among all the widely dispersed tribes, and the efficiency of the military government in Cuba—all these, says General Carter, were due in no small degree to the practical mind and guiding hand of Secretary Root, to whom is also ascribed the preparation of the original draft of the new militia law. As for Mr. Root's part in reorganizing the Army and the national militia and in placing the control of the military administration under a General Staff, General Carter says: "Secretary Root has laid the foundation for a state of preparedness for war on the part of the United States, which has hitherto been unknown; it will remain for his successors in office to continue the great work which he has so thoroughly inaugurated, and to build upon the foundation so wisely laid during the past few years of active field and administrative experiences. They will find, upon taking up any one of the manifold subjects handled by Secretary Root with so much wisdom and success, that his action has been based upon a painstaking, careful and broad-minded study of all the conditions past and present, and that no matter connected with the administration of the Army, or with the development of the organized militia, has seemed to him too small to be considered if it appeared necessary to a full comprehension of the subject. The Army must be congratulated upon having had the patriotic, unselfish and devoted services of Elihu Root during four years, covering a period of new development unparalleled in our history."

Included in a pamphlet entitled "Notes on Panama," compiled by Capt. Harry C. Hale, 15th U.S. Infantry, attached to the Military Information Division of the War Department, are several extracts from a report prepared by Capt. Chauncey B. Humphrey, 22d U.S. Infantry, who went to the Isthmus not long before the occurrence of the recent revolution in Panama, on a tour of observation. Captain Humphrey's statements are important because of the current discussion as to the feasibility of an invasion of Panama by a military expedition from Colombia. He gives much attention to San Miguel Bay which, he says, was used by the old buccaners who traversed it in making the passage from the Gulf of Darien to the Pacific. This was the route which the Colombians recently proposed to use for invading Panama, their plan being to land troops at the mouth of the Atrato River, which empties into the Gulf of Darien, and send them to San Miguel Bay and thence overland to Panama. Captain Humphrey says of the topography of the country: "An advance across the Isthmus from Colon toward Panama would be, of course, easiest by the railroad line, as the trails are very generally difficult and overgrown with brush. There are several hills which could be occupied to prevent an advance along the line. Guns mounted upon a point near the lighthouse in the city of Colon could not protect both harbors against a hostile fleet. About half a mile west of the city of Panama is a large hill 600 feet in height (Ancon). Modern artillery could be placed upon this hill and command the city of Panama and both the harbors, also the anchorage near the Island of Culebra. The only points where troops could be landed near Colon on the Atlantic side of the Isthmus are Porto Bello harbor, Manzanilla or Limon Bay at Bocas del Toro, or, in favorable weather, at the mouth of the Chagres River. The only place where troops could be landed on the south side of the Isthmus is at the harbor of Panama or La Boca, or at the mouth of the Camite River near Chorrera."

A letter we have received from Dresden, Germany, under date of Dec. 20 last, tells of a somewhat exciting episode in which Brig. Gen. McCoskrey Butt, N.G.N.Y., figured. It seems that the General was watching some military maneuvers, and a sign on a road where he was standing warned all persons not to go on the extensive plains which had been cleared off for military purposes, while the troops were drilling, under penalty of arrest. The General observed that a non-commissioned officer during rifle practice would put something resembling a level on the gun barrel of the man shooting and squint through it, then take it off and step back. The curiosity of the General led him to disregard the warning notice, and he deliberately walked to the firing point, when to his surprise, after asking a few questions, the sergeant in command immediately offered him the instrument and he took a thorough mental note of it. It told at a glance just how the man's gun was pointed and sighted. The General offered to buy one of the instruments on the spot. While the General was negotiating with the sergeant for the purchase of one of the instruments the sergeant suddenly got very still and nervous and he observed an officer in uniform coming quickly toward him, who asked him why he came out on the field in defiance of the warning, threatening to arrest him. As he made no reply the officer concluded he did not understand German and ordered him off by signs. It is understood that General Butt will be able to have the instrument he examined duplicated when he reaches the United States.

Some highly important information regarding the treatment of malaria is contained in a circular issued by Col. Alfred C. Girard, Med. Dept., U.S.A., Oct. 23, 1903, while serving as Chief Surgeon of the Department of Luzon, Division of the Philippines. Colonel Girard holds that surgeons at Army posts can successfully employ the same methods of inspection and prevention that Koch employed in his studies of malaria in Italy and Africa. Under those methods Koch, when he found a notably malarial town or settlement, would make a blood exami-

nation of every man, woman and child in the place, and every individual in whom microscopic evidence of malaria appeared was placed under treatment for the disease, the treatment usually consisting of one grain of quinine daily for three days, repeating the treatment after a period of twelve days and again after another period of twelve days if malarial organisms had reappeared in the meantime. As showing the effectiveness of this system, it is stated that in one settlement where 800 blood examinations were made and the infected persons placed under treatment, malaria disappeared entirely. Colonel Girard therefore maintains that inasmuch as medical officers of the Army are skilled in blood examination and have microscopes at their disposal, there is no reason why the excellent results obtained by Koch should not be duplicated in the Army. "In fact," he says, "with this knowledge at our command, it almost seems an evidence of culpability and neglect on the part of medical officers if their reports show an unusual number of cases of malaria."

Returning with the 15th U.S. Cavalry from the Philippines comes the body of the late Capt. Clough Overton of the same regiment, who was killed in action at Sucatan, Misamis, May 15, 1903, and the closing scene in the career of the beloved and accomplished officer were enacted with the interment of his remains at West Point on Jan. 9. Readers of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL will remember that Captain Overton died gallantly while fighting hand to hand with fifty bolomen, having but one living soldier to support him, all the others, eleven in number, having been slain by the treacherous enemy. Captain Overton was the first commissioned officer of the 15th Cavalry to fall in action, and the regimental commander in a General Order of July 9, 1903, announcing his death said of him: "To his qualities as a soldier, and none was more brave, he added the accomplishments of a gentleman and a scholar. Generous, genial, open-hearted and true, the warmth of his affectionate disposition drew all toward him and cemented them as his friends. The regimental commander, while deploring the loss of such a gallant officer and worthy man, points with pride to this magnificent example of coolness and courage in the face of such odds, and he exhorts all to emulate this example of bravery, which is the kind that turns the tide of battle and purchases victory at any cost."

In view of what is said to be a concerted movement in the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania to procure the naturalization of a large body of foreigners in time to enable them to vote at the Presidential election of 1904, the courts in that part of the State have adopted precautions which it is thought will debar many undesirable applicants from the privileges of citizenship. Under the new rules applicants must pass a far more searching educational examination than has been required hitherto; successful candidates will be made to understand that the law requires them never to interfere with other men who want to work and no applicant will be naturalized who is shown to have taken part in the rioting incident to the miners' strike of 1903. The naturalization policy thus indicated is both just and prudent. No man should be admitted to citizenship until he has first pledged absolute obedience to constituted authority and shown that he understands and respects the right of every man to labor when and for whom and what he pleases without interference from others. To admit to citizenship any man who refuses to recognize these fundamental principles of American political and economic life is an offense against the commonwealth.

Rear Admiral Evans, U.S.N., commanding the Asiatic Fleet, gives every opportunity for the development of football in his command, and in this connection has issued an official order which says: "The orders of the Navy Department require that football, as well as baseball, shall be encouraged, and to carry out fully these orders, the commander-in-chief directs that a football league be formed in the fleet. Each football team shall be in charge of an officer and the men must understand that their exercise on shore is a part of the regular exercise of the fleet, and that any misconduct on their part will be punished severely. In selecting the team, suitable men will be taken regardless of conduct, class or other considerations. Qualifications as football players will be the one thing to consider. If suitable coaches can be found among the officers, they will be detailed for this duty as for battery drill or any other professional work. Each team will be given daily practice in the afternoon when the weather permits, and should the coaches be on duty at this time, their duty will be taken by some one else until the practice is completed. The proper playing of football will be considered as one of the regular drills of the fleet."

So far as financial results are concerned, the last Army-Navy football game was eminently satisfactory, it appearing from a report just published by the authorities of the University of Pennsylvania, on whose grounds the contest took place, that the gross receipts from the sale of tickets, etc., amounted to \$20,500.33, and the net receipts to \$18,142.52, two-thirds of which will be used for the benefit of indigent widows of enlisted men of the Army and Navy. That so large a sum should be realized for a purpose so worthy is an argument in favor of the continuance of these annual contests between the two academies. As to the technical and professional value of such games the Philadelphia Press, in a thoughtful article, offers the following pertinent observation: "With this example before them it is probable that all the seats will be sold at the next game by West Point and Annapolis, and that this annual contest, besides all else that it accomplishes, will, in the course of the next decade, have furnished the Army and Navy widows' and orphans' fund with an endowment of something like \$500,000."

As still further illustrating the difficulties which beset the military authorities of England, of which some mention was made in these columns last week, it is interesting to learn that the British War Office has been asked to lower the standards of height and chest measurements required of recruits. In view of the fact, however, that the standards now maintained are generally regarded as far too low, the request for a reduction was promptly rejected. Our London contemporary, the

United Service Gazette, approves the action of the War Office and adds: "Recruiting is not at all satisfactory, and special steps are being taken to endeavor to rectify this. Anyone who noticed the troops engaged in lining the streets during the recent visit of the King and Queen of Italy must have been unpleasantly struck by the diminutive stature of many privates. Of course, height is not a great desideratum in these days of long-range rifle fire, but a well developed body should be insisted upon."

A correspondent says: "Some time ago I noticed in your paper a statement to the effect that most Navy recruits had first suggested to them the notion of enlisting by seeing the recruiting posters. I remember once showing to some civilians a photograph of a Regular Army infantry company, taken in the blue uniform with white collars. They were rather surprised at the handsome appearance of the company and the fine intelligent faces of the men. The United States soldier, for paper and magazine illustration, is usually depicted in field garb, and the photographs being mostly 'snap shots' give the soldier a rather 'tough' aspect. I would suggest, therefore, that in addition to the usual recruiting posters the public be given a chance to see the American soldier at his best by the display of photographs of companies taken in their 'Sunday best' and not 'snap shots.' I believe more desirable men would be induced to enlist if they had a better opportunity than they now have of judging their future comrades."

Amon R. Jenkins, in a communication to the New York Sun, considers the psychology of panic, in connection with the incidents of the recent theater fire in Chicago by which nearly 600 persons lost their lives, and says: "The bodies of the two Roman soldiers found as on guard at Pompeii will be remembered as showing that some may not be panicked. In the Chicago and Martinique fires, similarly, bodies were found indicating absolute instantaneous paralysis. Since all may be panicked or paralyzed by fear, it is suggested that all places of large concourse, in or out of doors, should be approved of by men of the utmost honor and ability—by men removed from every possibility of political or other jobbery—by officers and engineers of the Regular Army, the officers for the general supervision thereof. What I mean by the Army officer is the regular West Pointer, one brought up in the traditions of that institution."

P.A. Surgeon George F. Freeman, U.S.N., who, as noted in our Navy Gazette in last week's issue, has been assigned to duty at the naval station at Olongapo, P.I., will find there an attractive field for the exercise of the professional attainments which characterize his work at the Naval Hospital at Chelsea, Mass., and at other posts. The present station at Olongapo is the nucleus of what is destined to become one of the largest and most important of all our naval bases. It has the advantages of a superior location on Subig Bay, together with climatic and sanitary conditions in the form of water supply and drainage which make it particularly desirable for the great naval station which it is proposed to establish there. With his skill as a sanitary expert Surgeon Freeman will be an important factor in the development of the Olongapo station, which is bound to become one of the most valuable as well as one of the most attractive of our outposts in the Orient.

The Council of the Massachusetts Historical Society has sent to Congress a memorial in behalf of the preservation of the Constitution, the "fighting frigate" of the War of 1812, which was once before saved from destruction by Holmes's spirited ballad, "Old Ironsides." The memorial states that the vessel is now lying at Charlestown, Mass., in a dock also used by the steamships of the so-called White Star Line; she is dismantled, out of repair and liable at any time to injury from carelessness or accident, if not to destruction. The memorial asks that the Constitution be renewed, put in commission as a training ship, and at suitable seasons be in future stationed at points along our coast where she may be easily accessible.

The German War Minister, General von Einem, has taken occasion to deny in the Reichstag that the officers' corps of the German Army was too exclusive, and argued, on the contrary, that the door of admission to that body had possibly been opened too widely, facilitating the entrance of incapable or undesirable elements. The Minister also denied that there had been anything in the nature of an epidemic of maltreatment. Statistics carefully prepared by the War Office showed that fifty officers, or .26 per cent., and five hundred and fifty non-commissioned officers, or .83 per cent., had been punished in the last year for cruelty to inferiors.

In the event of war between Russia and Japan the General Staff of the Army will send one or two of its officers to the scene of the conflict as military attachés with the two armies. It is understood that tentative selections of officers to go have already been made, but for the present their names will not be made public. The Navy will order Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, commanding the Asiatic Station, to send one or two Navy officers also as observers.

"Fond mothers," says the Badger, published on the U.S.S. Wisconsin on the Asiatic Station, "do not send to your sons in the Navy cuff and collar boxes for Christmas. Sweet-hearts, save your hand painted neckties until your sailor loved one returns, and dear sisters, put a little more time on those handkerchief cases and keep them until brother gets home. A few packages of the same kind of tobacco he used to smoke at home would please him much better."

The War Department has been informed that the South Pass of the Mississippi river is fast becoming a menace to navigation on account of the considerable silting up of that channel, and the chief of Engineers of the Army has directed that the hydraulic dredge Sabine, now at Sabine Pass, Texas, go to South Pass for the necessary operations. Three vessels have recently grounded in the South Pass bound out from New Orleans with heavy cargoes.

EXPERIENCES IN JAPAN AND CHINA.

We are permitted to publish the following interesting private letter from our military attaché in Japan, Major Oliver E. Wood, U.S.A. It shows that Major Wood is as felicitous in describing as he is alert in observing:

Legation of the United States,
Tokyo, Japan, Dec. 10, 1903.

It is possible that—among my many Army friends in the United States—you may be interested in some account of our doings out here in the Orient. I have been on the go pretty constantly since August when I traveled through the Hokkaido.

The northern island of Japan (Yezo) is a beautiful country, differing materially from the rest of the empire—not only in climate, but also in its productions. It contains large forests of hard wood trees—oaks, elms, maples and pines—big fields of grain, and an abundance of fruits of all kinds. I saw some fine cattle up there, for it is a great breeding section, and it did one good to see real cows, for elsewhere in Japan it is a mystery where the milk does come from. The harbors of Hakodate, Mororan and Otaru are capacious and deep, and with the exception of Yokohama are the largest in Japan. The Hokkaido is especially interesting as the home of the Ainu, the hairy aborigines of Japan. The men are of low stature, thick set, full-bearded, with bushy black hair, muscular in frame and limbs, and with large hands and feet.

Their religion, dress and manner of life are the same as of old. They have no alphabet, no writings of any kind. Their dwellings are made of poles covered over with thick straw mats, with thatched roofs; the windows and doors being holes covered with the same materials. The earth beaten down hard forms the floor. The fireplace with its pot-hooks occupies the center; there being no chimney, the interior walls become thickly varnished with creosote, densely packed with flakes of carbon, or festooned with masses of soot.

Their food is mainly fish and sea-weed, with beans, sweet potatoes, millet and barley, which they cultivate in small plots.

The Ainu dress consists of an upper and a lower garment having tight sleeves and reaching to the knees; they also wear straw leggings and straw shoes. Their hair, which is astonishingly thick, is clipped short in front and falls in masses down the back and sides of the shoulders. The beard and mustaches are allowed to grow to their full length, sometimes reaching eighteen inches.

The women are of about the same stature and build, and most of them are very ugly looking. This arises from the fact that they tattoo a wide band of dirty blue around their lips, tapering upwards on each side to a point and they also tattoo geometrical figures on their hands and forearms. They assist in hunting and fishing, and do their work as skillfully as the men. Their weapons are of the crudest forms; the three-pronged spear is used for the salmon; the single-bladed lance, and bows and arrows, for the bear—their most terrible enemy—which they regard with superstitious reverence. Their bows are simply peeled boughs about three feet long; the arrows are one foot shorter, and, like those used by the tribes in Siberia and Formosa, have no feathers on the shaft. The arrow points are always poisoned when bear-hunting. They make excellent baskets and wicker-work of various kinds, and some of their fine bark-cloth and ornamented weapons are not unlike those made years ago by our North American Indians. In character and morals the Ainu are stupid, good-natured, brave, honest, faithful and gentle; but the men are great drunkards. There are only about 16,000 of them left; the race is gradually degenerating and dying out; the number of deaths annually being much greater than of births.

I made a very interesting visit to an old Ainu village some ten miles from Mororan. The huts were scattered along a narrow fertile valley leading into the hills, each with its little patch of garden vegetables. Several of the huts were visited; venerable looking men with their bushy hair, huge beards and mustaches (one old man was noticed whose body and limbs were entirely covered with thick black hair fully an inch long), the women with their tattooed mustaches, and their hands and arms tattooed with quaint designs, and naked children were seen on all sides. One of the women, who was somewhat better looking than the others, wore around her neck several necklaces of beads made of a blue stone like lapis-lazuli from the island of Saghalien, and heavy, black fluted stones from Manchuria. The huts were dirty and uninviting; the people, as a class, are not at all cleanly in their habits. Close by the hut of the chief of the village was a bear pen containing a half-grown bear, which, later in the season, is to be tormented and finally killed, and then worshipped as one of their ancestral gods.

The Japanese Government is endeavoring to educate the Ainu children, and here I saw a large school building which in the season has over seventy pupils under instruction in the Japanese language.

Towards the last of August I drifted down to Nikko, the most beautiful spot in all Japan, and joined Mrs. Wood, who had been spending a month there with friends.

We returned to Tokyo early in September and made our preparations for a trip to North China and Korea. Leaving Tokyo about the twentieth, we took a steamer from Kobe, via Chefoo, to the port of Taku. Here we disembarked and boarded a small tug for the trip up the Pei-ho river, past the dismantled Taku mud forts to Tong-ku, which is the terminus of the railway running to Tientsin and Peking. All along the railway at the various stations were seen detachments of English, French, German, Chinese, Japanese or Italian troops who are quartered at various points—watching each other principally—for I cannot see why they should be there.

At Peking it is a different matter, for each legation has its own legation guard as a protection in case of another outbreak; the American Legation Guard of one hundred and fifty men under the command of that able officer and military attaché, Capt. André W. Brewster, of the famous 9th Infantry, easily leads them all in soldierly appearance and discipline. I am glad to see that Captain Brewster has recently received the medal of honor for distinguished gallantry in the capture of Tientsin. There is a large reserve, comparatively, of foreign troops at Tientsin, ostensibly to be used in case of necessity. There are something over 10,000 foreign troops in the Province of Chi-li. We were in Peking ten days at the American Legation as guests of our friends the Congers, and we had the time of our lives. With Mr. Conger as guide we visited the various points of interest connected with the siege and relief of the

legations; saw the spot on the Tartar Wall where poor Reilly was killed by a chance bullet while directing the fire of his guns on the forbidden city; visited all the principal temples, and especially out in the grounds of the Temple of Agriculture where General Chaffee and the American troops were quartered; saw the water-gate through which, in mud, slime and water more than knee-deep, the English and American troops had crawled to the relief of their countrymen; saw the legation walls still bearing the marks of bullet, shot and shell which were poured in during those dark days when it was not known that relief was on the way; attended divine service in the little chapel in the compound of the British Legation, where more than seventy American missionaries with their families lived and moved and had being during that dreadful period, and noted especially the wall at the north-east corner of the British Legation compound, where, surmounting the dreadful evidences of a long bombardment, are printed in large letters the words, "Lest we forget!"

We had a charming time in Peking and were entertained by the British, German and American Ministers, and by Sir Robert Hart, who for so many years has been at the head of the Chinese Imperial Customs. He has a Chinese band of his own, under a foreign leader, of some twenty pieces, and it was delightful to hear them play Sousa's "Liberty Bell" and "Hands Across the Sea." It just made you feel crawl up and down your spine.

The city of Peking is said to be the filthiest city in the world—and it is. The streets, which apparently have never been repaired, fairly swarm with human and animal life; caravans of stately camels from Mongolia and Tibet; the Pekinese cart—a creation of its own, with no springs, but drawn by sleek mules in gaily caparisoned harness with outriders in mushroom hats and red plumes, the mafu running alongside or mounted on small donkeys; coolies without number bearing burdens on their heads or shoulders; richly adorned sedan chairs bearing some Mandarin or high Chinese official; the biggest of Chinamen riding the smallest of donkeys with jangling bells; and through it all, underneath and around, swarmed a mass of Chinese men, women and children; the Manchu women in gorgeous apparel with their peculiar head dress, and with faces rouged and powdered. Such a sight cannot be seen in any other country, nor in any other city—a combination of gorgeousness and filth, magnificence and squalor, unequalled and almost unbelievable.

The crowning feature of our stay in Peking was the Imperial audience held by Her Majesty, the Dowager Empress, and His Majesty, the Emperor, at the summer palace some twelve miles outside Peking. With the members of the Diplomatic Corps I attended the function, and saw close at hand the most famous woman of modern history. She is in her seventieth year, yet looks scarcely fifty; of medium height, with keen black eyes and sallow complexion, gorgeously attired in cloth of gold robes, wearing the peculiar head dress of the Manchu women, in which were strings of pearls, coral and jade of fabulous beauty and price. She has a soft, well modulated voice pleasing to the ear, and far different from the ordinary high-pitched voice common to most Chinese women. She sat on the highest seat of the throne, while a trifle below her and on her left (the place of honor in China), sat the Emperor, a young man apparently of eighteen or twenty, but in reality of over thirty years of age.

The audience was followed by a tour of the palace buildings and grounds, a sail on the lake in gorgeous state barges drawn by a steam launch, and concluded with a veritable Chinese banquet. It was a day to be remembered.

The next day the ladies of the Diplomatic Corps, under Mrs. Conger as the doyenne, were received by their Majesties, and Mrs. Wood, as the friend of Mrs. Conger, had unusual opportunities of seeing the Empress Dowager at her best.

A week later we saw the great wall of China at Shanhai-kwan, where it runs down the sea. By taking sedan chairs and going out into the country towards the mountains, we had several fine views of it close at hand.

A few days were spent in Tientsin and then we took the steamer at Taku across the Yellow Sea to Chemulpo, and by rail up to Seoul for a day or two among the Koreans in their quaint city; then on to Fusan, a fine harbor, only ten hours from Nagasaki, where is the terminal of the Seoul-Fusan railway which is destined to play an important part in the future history and development of that most interesting country. Our steamer was scheduled to stop at Dalny and Port Arthur, but owing to a day's delay in starting, the company ruthlessly cut these ports out of their trip, and so one of the most interesting features was made impossible for us.

Within a week after our return to Tokyo I was off again, this time to attend the autumn maneuvers of the Japanese Army down near Himeji, some forty miles south of Kobe. Three army divisions (about 35,000 men) took part in them, and His Majesty the Emperor was present. The maneuvers lasted six days and concluded with a grand review in Himeji and a royal banquet attended by the Emperor and nearly 2,500 officers and high officials.

You see there is "something doing" out here most of the time. I know you are dying to hear me say something about the prospects of war between Japan and Russia, but among the multifarious duties which a military attaché is supposed to perform, I have never seen it mentioned that he should ever tell all he knows. You know the old saying, "Put not your trust in princes." Well, I say "Put not your trust in the newspaper reports you see in the American and European press." If you could read Japanese I could send you some Japanese newspapers and you might see what they say; but then, who ever believes what he sees in the newspapers? Very sincerely yours,

OLIVER E. WOOD.

A MODEST REQUEST.

(By One Who Hopes He Isn't Too Late.)

To the Adjutant General, Sir: I have the honor to request that I be appointed a brigadier general and will state a few of my many qualifications. I am young and have a hopeful temperament. Have done duty as officer of the day and once signed the morning report. I have often acted as company clerk and I assist the 1st sergeant regularly. I have done good work with Case 1 with mortars and believe I can pass a 2d class gunners' examination. Will promise a strenuous administration for any department to which I am assigned

and if sent to the Islands will immediately get the situation well in hand. Please consider the claims of captains before mine. Very respectfully,

J. D. HOPEFUL, JR.,
Add. 2d Lieutenant, A.C.

EXPERIMENTS WITH CHEAP FOOD.

Fort Robinson, Neb., Dec. 26, 1903.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The short article in the JOURNAL of Dec. 12, 1903, which speaks of Major Bean's experiments with cheap food, seems to me unjust. I have no personal feeling in the matter, never having met Major Bean, and only knowing of his experiments through the newspapers. I believe he is doing a good work for the Army and the country in general.

We have been called, more or less justly, a nation of dyspeptics and any one who can make the charge wholly unjust, will be doing us a great service. The fact that these meals cost but five cents is not the main point. The point is that because a meal of nutritious food costs but five cents, it is not necessarily unpalatable and that certain foods that do cost but five cents are often more nutritious than other higher priced foods. It is time to cry a halt upon the thousands of things we put into our stomachs that we know nothing of except that they are in attractive boxes or cans with fancy labels and catchy names and that in some factory they have been put through a process that makes cooking, if necessary at all, very easy.

Ordinary oat-meal and corn-meal are more pure and nutritious than patent breakfast foods. Fresh beef soup is better than beef extract stirred in boiling water and called bouillon or consommé. Fresh roasted or boiled potatoes cooked a second time in various ways are better than Saratoga chips that are done up in cardboard boxes or shoveled out of barrels.

Fresh fruit juice is better for flavoring deserts than extracts made of acids and other unwholesome matter. Nothing that has been cooked and put in a can is as good as something freshly cooked at home. Why save so much time at the expense of our digestion? Why have "compressed" mince-meat, "dissicated" coconut, "self-raising" buckwheat, lemon "extract," "boneless" codfish, etc., etc.? These things are not really good, they are at best only substitutes and labor-saving inventions. Let there be less done to our foods in the factory and more in the kitchen. The American soldier is not a fifteen cent man, neither is he always in the field or on a picnic. The time spent in preparing and compactness in storing food are not the only things to be considered. Besides this if a good meal can be had for five cents, think of the money that could be saved in an organization and expended for fresh fruit, oysters, fish, etc., and added to the otherwise five cent meal. Cheap food does not mean poor food, often quite the contrary. I believe a meal of standard articles prepared as Major Bean suggests, tastes better, is more wholesome and more conducive to brain work as well as manual labor than a meal prepared from the contents of several expensive tin cans, meat usually fried and the inevitable pie. That this meal costs five times or ten times five cents does not make it a good meal. Nor has the working man cause to be proud of it.

Now that we are deprived of the profit on beer, it more than behooves every organization commander to instil some of Major Bean's principles into his cooks, that his organization may have the benefit of the money saved from the ration. Not only this but leaving out all consideration of cost, if cooks would prepare the ration according to Major Bean's ideas, there would be little complaint in the Army about food.

As a subaltern, I prefer not to express my opinion as to how many organizations in the Army get the full benefit of the ration, but I will say that an organization does not get the full benefit of its rations that does not use the full supply of dried fruit and have it a favorite on the bill of fare; that does not save considerable money on its coffee after giving the men all they will drink; and that does not have at least three times a week, a good strong beef soup that is enjoyed by all.

To many of our soldiers who are married, these experiments are certainly important. They have little money for their wives and children. If they can give them good food for less money than they are now paying for impure food, it is certainly worth while. This can be done, for an old soldier who is soon to be retired from the 28th Infantry told me that he saved \$17 monthly out of his \$27 pay for a long time and that he, his wife and two children, lived better on his ration and ten dollars a month than half the troops in the Army. This well-fed, healthy family shows what can be done with the ration in the hands of a competent cook.

I think Major Bean's experiments are of importance to every man in the Army and to every laboring man in America. The loss due to the disorganization of the canteen should be minimized if not entirely done away with. This in itself would be enough to warrant the experiments. It is a move towards improving the health of our nation, and yet it is all summed up in a short article as being "of not overshadowing importance."

G. C. FARMER, JR.,
1st Lieut., Squadron Adj., 10th Cav.

We entirely agree with what our correspondent says and regret if anything has appeared here which gave him the impression that we were disposed to undervalue the experiments of Major Bean. It is undoubtedly the fact that in this country we spend upon food money that might better be devoted to other purposes, inasmuch as over-eating or the injudicious selection of food, is responsible for many of the disorders to which the American stomach is unnecessarily subjected. The experience of other races, and other times, shows that we over-estimate the value of flesh foods. The Romans conquered the world on a ration which would create mutiny in our Army if it were compelled to accept it.

The London Mail proposes a novel scheme for naval maneuvers. It proposes to mobilize a portion of the British fleet and set it at work to catch a fleet of fast mercantile auxiliary vessels, under the control of officers of the Royal Naval Reserve, the commanders of the auxiliary vessels to be allowed to make their own plans as to coaling, subject only to such principles of international law as would apply in time of war. The operations to continue so long as any auxiliaries remain uncaptured.

Walter M. McFarland, late of the Engineer Corps of the Navy, in an article in the January number of *Cassier's Magazine* considers the question of "The Commercial Side of Engineering," reaching the conclusion that, considering economic conditions in engineering, what is "good enough is best," meaning that what will answer fully the requirements of the case is best, even if in itself not the highest product of the art. One of the illustrations in the article recalls the controversy during the Civil War between John Ericsson and Benjamin F. Isherwood, Chief Engineer of the United States Navy, concerning Mr. Isherwood's limited use of expansion. Mr. McFarland explains that this was to secure simplicity of valve gear; a higher rate of expansion would have meant very much larger and heavier machinery. The engines were also made heavy because the increase of the Navy created such a demand for engineers that it was impossible to supply an adequate number with thorough training, the consequence being that the machinery often went into the hands of quite unskilled people. "Far more important than any question of weight was the vital one of being certain that the machinery would not break down." For similar reasons "in war vessels both engines and boilers are designed for good economy at about full power under natural draught, the consequence being that the boilers, as well as the engines, are too small for economy under forced draught. This is thoroughly appreciated by the designers, but to provide engines and boilers which would give high economy under forced draught conditions would necessitate probably 25 per cent. more space and weight, which are simply inadmissible; and, further, the machinery would then be so large that it would be very uneconomical at cruising speeds." In merchant vessels the engines are used at full power almost the entire time; in war vessels perhaps not one per cent. of the time.

At the close of the examination of Secretary Root by the House Military Committee last week, the following interchange of compliments took place:

"Mr. Capron.—I could not let you go away, Mr. Secretary, without saying—and I voice the sentiment of every member of the committee, I am sure—that it is with regret deep down in our hearts when we approach the time that you are no more to come as our adviser, and that we are to depend on some source of information other than that which we have depended on so long and so reliably; and I can only say that this regret is coupled with the hope that you will not forget that this committee and Congress and the country will look to you hereafter as they have in the years just passed, for such advice as we believe you can give for the improvement of the military service." (Applause.)

"Secretary Root.—You are very kind, and I am deeply appreciative of what you say. I want to say that I very keenly appreciate, not merely the courtesy and kindness, but the public spirited and generous consideration that I have received from this committee. The association has been most delightful, and it is peculiarly pleasant to feel that it has been without any division or distinction or prejudice upon the score of party or locality. I do not expect ever to find myself working with men more single-minded in the desire to promote the public interest than the men of your committee, Mr. Chairman, with whom I have been working for the past four years and a half, and, while I shall be glad to get home and back to my own proper work in the practice of law, I shall leave Washington with great regret in parting from you all."

In his hearing before the House Military Committee General Greely said that under particular conditions wireless telegraphy has sent messages 150 to 200 miles, never more. Sometimes it would not work 35 miles, and to be valuable a system must be reliable at all times. The General explained the necessities of his corps, which were described in his annual report of which we published a synopsis. Generals Bates, Crozier, Weston, O'Reilly, Humphrey and Gillespie and Randolph also appeared and explained the necessity for the appropriations asked for in their estimates. Concerning the contract surgeons General O'Reilly said: "They are more extravagant in the use of property and they feel unsettled. A great many of them do not stay in the Service very long. They perhaps do not take the trouble to learn thoroughly what their relations to the Army are, and besides that they are simply civilians employed and they have absolutely no authority. The last decisions of the Judge Advocate General are to the effect that a contract surgeon has no right to give an order even to a nurse in the hospital or to an enlisted man; he has no authority. This is a very unsatisfactory state of things."

There is a decided sentiment at the Naval Academy that there shall be no more football coaching by professionals at that institution and the Navy Athletic Association practically committed itself to the plan at their meeting Monday night, Jan. 4. This is one of the most important steps taken in the interest of athletics at the Academy, and it will unquestionably have a marked effect upon that line of work at that institution. At the meeting of the Navy Athletic Association Monday evening the following naval officers were elected members of the executive committee of the association: Comdr. W. F. Halsey, Lieuts. W. H. G. Bullard, M. E. Trench, J. R. P. Pringle, A. H. McCarthy and Profs. N. M. Terry and Paul J. Dashiell, all stationed at the Naval Academy, and Lieuts. R. M. McLane and W. R. Gehardi, of Washington. Comdr. Charles J. Badger and Surg. E. S. Bogert, of the Naval Academy, are members ex-officio. This committee will meet later and choose the officers of the association, who are selected from the members of the committee.

In a communication to the Navy Department, dated Dec. 11 last, Rear Admiral Evans praises the excellent conduct and discipline of the crew of the U.S.S. Kentucky which, he says, has been entirely to his satisfaction during the time she has been his flagship, and on Nov. 27 she proceeded to Yokosuka and went into dry dock, remaining in dock until Dec. 1, when she returned to Yokohama and on the following day took on board and stowed 1,130 tons of coal in six working hours. During the time the vessel was in dock and also during the coaling not a single member of the crew in any manner committed himself, which I consider a most unusual and creditable exemplification of excellent discipline and

bearing on the part of all hands. The 1,130 tons of coal taken on board in six working hours, an average of 188 1-3 tons per hour, would have been materially increased had it not been for the fact that the lighters used in Yokohama for bringing coal alongside are small in capacity, rarely exceeding sixty tons each, and thereby necessitating frequent shifts of lighters, which cause much loss of time. I suggest to the Department that the excellent conduct, willingness and discipline shown by the crew of the Kentucky merits its commendation." Secretary Moody in reply said: "The Department heartily concurs in the opinion of the commander-in-chief that the excellent conduct of the crews of the Kentucky merits commendation, considering that this report shows a state of thorough discipline and efficiency, and a loyal, zealous spirit among the crew, of which not only the captain, officers, and men of the ship, but also the entire Service, may well be proud."

Brevet Brig. Gen. Robert L. Meade, colonel, U.S.M.C., has been placed on the retired list at the age of sixty-two years, after a long and honorable service in different parts of the world. He entered the Service June 4, 1862. The age limit of retirement in the corps is sixty-four years, but the President has authority to retire any officer two years before that time. Colonel Meade was an applicant for the command of the Marine Corps on the retirement of Major Gen. Charles Heywood. When he learned that Colonel Elliott, the present commandant, was to get the place, Colonel Meade applied for retirement, and in his letter to the Navy Department indulged in some remarks concerning its action in regard to Colonel Elliott, which the Department considered offensive. Later, he sought to withdraw his application for retirement, but the President, at the instance of the Department, declined to grant the request. During his long service General Meade was in command of a company of marines in New York city in July, 1863, during the draft riots. While taking part in the night attack on Fort Sumter, Sept. 7, 1863, he was taken prisoner by the enemy, and for gallant and meritorious services he received the brevet of first lieutenant. He took part in the expedition to Panama in 1885, and the expedition to China in 1900, and received the brevet of brigadier general for gallant services July, 1900.

An interesting abstract of the work of the Pension Bureau for the past three years was given by Gen. Charles Dick, of Ohio, in a recent speech in the House. It shows that the number of unsettled claims on file June 30, 1900, was 437,104; on file June 30, 1902, 339,436; remaining on hand June 30, 1903, 304,809. The total applications received during 1903 was 225,871, for 1902, 188,626. The number of cases adjudicated in 1903 was 252,106, so that there were 36,235 more claims adjudicated in 1903 than filed. During 1903 there were also filed 144,083 applications for increase of pension, and 58,120 were granted. The loss to the pension roll during the year, from all causes, was 47,388. The decrease in the roll in 1903 was only 2,901. The number of pensioners June 30, 1903, was 996,545. The "high-water mark" in the pension roll was reached July 31, 1902, when the number of pensioners on the rolls was 1,001,494. The average annual value of each pension is \$133.49.

Rear Admiral Mordecai T. Endicott, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, has been in consultation this week with the owner of 275 acres of land adjoining the navy yard at Norfolk regarding the purchase of the property for the increase of the yard. The proprietor was at the Navy Department and saw the Secretary of the Navy. By a jury of award the price fixed for the land was \$572,000. The Navy Department considers the price entirely too high, and upon recommendation of the Secretary, the Attorney General has set aside the award and directed that another jury be appointed. This jury will convene Jan. 20 and pass upon the value of the property. In the opinion of officials of the Department the land is worth not exceeding \$350,000. It was said that certain members of the former jury of awards were interested in real estate in that vicinity. Part of the property is on the waterfront, but the larger portion of it is not.

At the office of the Secretary of the Navy it is announced that the following have passed the prescribed professional and physical examination for entrance into the Marine Corps as 2d lieutenants in the order named: W. P. Upshur, L. P. Pinkston, A. P. Crist, W. E. Parker, W. M. Small, E. L. Bigler, R. B. Farquharson, C. F. Sanderson, W. N. Hill, B. S. Berry, R. B. Putnam, B. A. Lewis. As soon as the examination papers are certified to the names will be sent to the Senate for confirmation. It should be added that final action upon the name of Mr. Small, who is a sergeant in the corps, has not been taken, pending the receipt of certain credentials from his commanding officers, which will arrive in the course of a few days. It is declared by officers of the Marine Corps, who are in a position to know, that the examination which these candidates have passed was by all odds the most difficult examination ever given for the position of 2d lieutenant in the Marine Corps.

Under instructions from the War Department, Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A., commanding the Department of the Columbia, has undertaken an investigation of reports to the effect that great destitution and suffering prevail at Fairbanks, Alaska. Capt. Otto A. Nesmith, Signal Corps, U.S.A., has advised the War Department from Fort Egbert, Alaska, that Fairbanks did not receive sufficient supplies of staples to meet the demand on account of the early close of navigation and that a big shortage appeared probable. Two stores at Fairbanks and two at Chena have fairly good stocks of canned goods, and freighting is in progress from Rampart and Circle, where it is understood that unlimited supplies are on hand. General Funston telegraphs that he has ordered Capt. Charles P. Gerhardt, 8th Inf., commanding at Fort Gibbons, to make immediate investigation and report by wire, and in desperate cases to prevent actual starvation to issue rations.

General Corbin has been advised by the Erie Railroad that a territory five miles on both sides of its branch line railway from Pine Bush, N.Y., to Quarryville, N. J., with Middletown on the main line as a center, com-

prising an area thirty miles long, presents an ideal place for the military maneuvers described in the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* some weeks ago. Captain Moss went with a party last week to examine the ground. Other territory will be examined, so that General Corbin will be able to report upon a proper location for the maneuvers if Congress should authorize the necessary expenditure. In his hearing before the House Military Committee Secretary Root said that the chief cost of maneuvers was in transportation and that grounds should be located on the Atlantic and the Pacific coasts, in the Northwest and the Southwest.

The report of the Naval Barracks Board, of which Capt. Charles M. Thomas is president, recommends the establishment of two barracks, to be generally located at New York and on the Chesapeake Bay, each to cost \$800,000. Each will have an administration building containing paymaster's department, court-martial room, office and allied accommodations for commissioned and clerical personnel; a recreation building containing facilities for mental and physical relaxation; dormitories, accommodating 252 men and eight petty officers, but capable of accommodating temporarily 396 men and twelve petty officers; mess halls for one thousand men each; a drill hall, sick quarters and prison. The scheme also provides for segregation of sleeping, living and mess halls.

Rear Admiral Glass, commander-in-chief of the Pacific Squadron, in a report by mail dated Panama, Dec. 28, 1903, says: "All information from the Yaviza country points to continued quiet in that region, and the affairs on the Isthmus remain as they have been since my arrival, quiet and orderly. The elections of yesterday were marked by perfect tranquility and the absence of any soldiers at the polls. To-morrow the Wyoming will go down the bay for her preliminary target practice, and the Concord will leave for Darien Harbor to obtain late information from the Yaviza country. As the conditions now permit target practice, it is my intention to continue the practice with all the ships as opportunity presents."

Acting Adjutant General Hall in reply to a communication of Dec. 7, 1903, from Capt. Girard Sturtevant, 5th Inf., in which he recommends that the Quartermaster's Department furnish the enlisted men at Plattsburg Barracks with proper gymnasium clothing, to be charged to each soldier's clothing account, says: "Concurring in the opinion of the Quartermaster General and the officer on duty at this office in charge of military athletics to that effect, the Chief of Staff is of the opinion that the Post Exchange is the proper medium through which such articles of clothing as may be needed for gymnastic purposes should be procured."

The Quartermaster's Department this week awarded two important feed contracts. The hay and oats to be purchased under this contract is intended for the Philippines, and will be sent out on the transport Dix. A contract for 2,500 tons of hay was awarded to San Francisco; 1,000 tons of hay to Portland, Ore., and 1,000 tons of hay to Seattle, Wash. Portland, Ore., was awarded the entire contract for oats, amounting to about 5,200 tons. Two different varieties of hay are purchased under the above contracts, which are to be tried in the Philippines with a view to ascertaining which is the better.

A serious complication has arisen in connection with the purchase of the military reservation at Indianapolis. After the land had been selected and an agreement had been made by the War Department to purchase it, it was ascertained that there is a cemetery containing about 900 bodies on the land. Just how this matter is to be arranged so that the land can be purchased is not yet seen by the authorities at the War Department. Neither can they see how the board, which went over the land and made arrangements for its purchase, could have overlooked the cemetery.

Secretary Moody has cut the estimate for construction and machinery under "increase in the Navy" by \$4,000,000, and has entirely eliminated the estimate of \$400,000 made for equipment under the same heading. The original estimate for construction and machinery was \$23,860,260, which Secretary Moody, after consultation with the bureau chiefs, has decided is \$400,000 greater than necessary. The unexpended balance for equipment is regarded as sufficient for the next fiscal year, so the estimate has been cut out.

Governor Taft of the Philippine Islands and Mrs. Taft, who are on their way from the Philippines, were received in audience by the Emperor and Empress of Japan Jan. 6, and were guests at luncheon at the palace later. An informal discussion took place, the Emperor expressing his satisfaction at the friendly relations which exist between America and Japan, which he hoped would continue. He wished the Americans to understand that Japan was striving earnestly and patiently to maintain peace.

With the arrival of Brig. Gen. Geo. F. Elliott, U.S.M.C., at Panama Jan. 3, on the U.S.S. Dixie with 600 marines, the United States now has a total force of 1,200 marines on the Isthmus, which with the Blue Jackets that could be landed from the war ships, would aggregate a most effective force against any body of Colombian troops that might attempt an invasion of Panama. Advances up to Jan. 4, from the Isthmus state that there were no signs of an invasion.

In connection with the possibility that troops of the Army will have to be sent to the Isthmus of Panama and into Colombia it is interesting to note that the Colombian Army uses the United States Army Drill Regulations and exactly the same bugle calls. They were translated into Spanish for the Colombians by Captain Lemly, U.S.A., when he was on duty as a military instructor at Bogota.

The issue of the new uniform to the enlisted men of the Army has been suspended until further orders.

YOUNG AND CHAFFEE.

It is an interesting and suggestive circumstance that Lieut. Gen. Samuel B. M. Young, Chief of Staff, U.S.A., who passes to the retired list of the Army on Jan. 9, and Major Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U.S.A., who succeeds him, both entered the military service in the same year, 1861, as private soldiers. After serving less than two months in the Volunteer Infantry Young became a captain of Cavalry, and was mustered out four years later as a brevet brigadier general. He entered the Regular Service as a 2d lieutenant of Infantry in 1866 and rose through the various grades to major general in 1901. Chaffee entered the Regular Army as a private in the Cavalry and served as a non-commissioned officer for nearly two years, when he became a 2d lieutenant and then rose step by step until 1901, when he, too, became a major general. These facts are cited as indicating the thoroughness and the symmetrical development of the military careers of the two officers concerned. Both have passed through the whole range of Army life in war and peace; both have done a full share of the hardest sort of hard work and both have risen by sheer force of merit to the highest post of honor in our military service.

Nor are the parallels between the careers of these distinguished officers restricted to the lines we have indicated. Both Young and Chaffee got their first military schooling in the Civil War. Young gained brevets for gallant and meritorious service in action at Sulphur Springs and at Amelia Springs and in the campaign ending with the surrender of Lee. Chaffee gained brevets for gallant and meritorious service at Gettysburg and at Dinwiddie Court House, and after the Rebellion for gallant and meritorious service against the Indians on the Red River in Texas and for gallant services in action against the Indians at Big Dry Wash in Arizona. Whenever and wherever there was fighting to do both Young and Chaffee had a hand in it. In Cuba each had a full portion of the roughest work, and when events called for the use of military force in the distant Philippines, Young and Chaffee were summoned to perform some of the most difficult tasks of the campaign. The uniform success which has distinguished the professional careers of these officers is due partly to their inherent qualities of integrity, industry and devotion to duty, and partly to the rigorous course of military training which began with their enlistment as private soldiers away back in 1861 and has continued ever since. If there is one word which describes more clearly than any other the secret of their rise from the ranks to lieutenant general it is Thoroughness.

It is worth saying therefore on the occasion of General Young's retirement from the active list of the Army, that the record of his and of General Chaffee's services in the field, distinguished and valuable as those services have been, is only one item of their claim upon the grateful regard of their countrymen. Another scarcely less important one is the inspiring example of fidelity, diligence and resolute devotion to the exacting duties of the military profession which they have placed before the young officers of the Army. The fixity of purpose which persuades a brevet brigadier general of Volunteers to enter the Regular Army as a 2d lieutenant, and the tenacious zeal which enables a private of the Cavalry to wait two years in study and patience for his commission—such qualities give strength and dignity to our national character and are among the most precious assets of American citizenship. The young officer of the Army may study the records of Generals Young and Chaffee with positive benefit to himself, for in them he will find that in the long run the honors of his profession come unerringly to those who deserve and conquer them.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Miss Mary Louise Capron, daughter of the late Major Thaddeus H. Capron, U.S.A., and Mr. Robert A. Hunter, of Rockford, Ill., were married in Freeport, Ill., Dec. 31, 1903, at the home of the bride's mother in South Galena avenue. The parlors were bowered of beauty in their bountiful drapery of mistletoe and Southern smiles; the Apollo quartet discoursed sweet music, and the soft lights, bright faces and lovely gowns all contributed to make a scene of brightness and beauty that will linger long in the memory of every guest. Rev. Charles E. Dunn performed the marriage ceremony. The bride was given away by her brother, H. S. Capron, of Princeton, Ill. The couple were attended by Miss Blanche Capron, a sister, by Mr. Daniel Van Valkenburg, partner of the groom, and by two tiny flower girls, the bride's nieces, Ruth and Lois Capron. The bride's gown was of white net over white silk, and she wore a veil of tulle, fastened by a sunburst of pearls and diamonds, the gift of the groom, and carried white roses. The bridesmaid wore pink silk mull over white, and carried carnations. The bride, who was born in Freeport, was graduated from the Freeport High School and later attended the Northwestern University, where she was a member of the Kappa Kappa Gamma Society. The groom is a son of ex-Senator David Hunter, of Rockford, and is an enterprising and prosperous young business man. After a brief wedding journey, Mr. and Mrs. Hunter will begin housekeeping in the cozy home which is in complete readiness for them in Winnebago street, Rockford, where they will be at home to their friends after Jan. 20.

Mrs. Gageby, wife of the late Major Gageby, U.S.A., announces the engagement of her daughter, Emma Fend, to Lieut. George Wilbur Cocheu, Artillery Corps.

The engagement is announced of Lieut. Thaddeus B. Seigle, U.S.A., to Miss Rose Payne of Cazenovia, N.Y., the daughter of the late Judge D. S. Kane of San Francisco.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Selfridge have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Katherine Henley Selfridge, to Lieut. Frederic G. Kellond, 19th Inf.

Among the recently announced engagements is that of Miss Sally Franklin Wainwright, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dallas Roche Wainwright of Washington, and Lieut. Harry Tilghman Bull, 13th U.S. Cav., son of Commander and Mrs. James H. Bull. The 13th Cavalry is stationed at Camp Stotsenberg, Pampanga Province, Philippines.

The engagement is announced of Miss Elizabeth K. Boss of New London, Conn., to Capt. Richard H. McMaster, Artillery Corps, U.S.A.

An account of the wedding of Lieut. E. R. Connock, 3d Cav., and Miss Kate Chittenden at St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 29, appears in our Fort Leavenworth correspondence.

Miss Marion Lane Davis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. Eugene Davis, was married on Dec. 30, 1903, at the home of her parents in Petersburg, Va., to Capt. George

Chipman Martin, U.S.A. Mrs. Robert A. Davis of Atlanta, Ga., was matron of honor, and Capt. Louis M. Nuttman, 9th U.S. Inf., best man. Rev. Dr. O. S. Bunting, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal church, officiated.

Lieut. Isaac Knight Seymour, U.S.N., and Mrs. Helen Leigh Chew were married in Washington, D.C., Jan. 2, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Thomas K. Wallace, 2206 Q street, N.W. The Rev. William Turner performed the ceremony.

Miss Anne C. Boyd and Civil Engr. Frank O. Maxson, U.S.N., were married at Seattle, Washington, Jan. 5.

Mrs. George W. Seay has announced the engagement and approaching marriage of her daughter, Janie, to Capt. Roger B. Bryan, 5th U.S. Cav., and the wedding is set for Monday evening, Jan. 11, at the Church of the Advent, Nashville, Tenn., Rev. E. A. Bazett-Jones officiating. The event will be celebrated with all the brilliance attaching to a military wedding. The bridegroom and his best man, Capt. B. F. Hardaway, of the United States Infantry. The gowns of the bridesmaids, Misses Virginia Johns, Mary Jennings, Emma Spencer and Mary McKenzie, of Lebanon, will suggest the color of the Cavalry branch of the Service, yellow, and the reserved pews set apart for members of the family and intimate friends will be marked by clusters of small United States flags. Miss Seay is described as a typical Southern beauty, possessing the taking combination of Irish blue eyes, black hair and faultless complexion. She has unusual musical gifts, which have been cultivated to a high degree of perfection. Tracing her descent through her mother, a member of the distinguished Branch family of Virginia, she is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and of the Society of Colonial Dames. Captain Bryan is a native Nashvillean. He is a West Point man and has seen service in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. He has been assigned to duty at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., where he will take his bride after a wedding trip to New Orleans, Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico. They will be at home there after Feb. 1. Miss Seay is a sister of Capt. Samuel Seay, 23d Infantry.

RECENT DEATHS.

The funeral of the late Confederate General, James Longstreet, who died Jan. 2, was held in Gainesville, Ga., Jan. 5. All the civil and military organizations of the city attended. Comrades in arms of the General were the pallbearers. Over the grave in Alta Vista cemetery sons of Longstreet's old soldiers fired a salute. Among the honorary pallbearers were Gov. J. M. Terrell, Mayor Howell, of Atlanta, John B. Gordon, ex-Governor Candler, Chief Justice Simmons, Adjutant General Harris, Gen. C. A. Evans, Gen. W. A. Wright and Capt. John W. Lindsay. The funeral services were conducted according to the form of the Roman Catholic church, of which General Longstreet was a member. We reserve for another week an account of his career.

Mrs. Belle R. Adams, wife of Comdr. Charles A. Adams, U.S.N., died in Brooklyn, N.Y., Dec. 30, of typhoid fever.

Boatswain Charles H. Cleveland, U.S.N., who died at Baltimore, Md., Dec. 24, 1903, served as a mate during the Civil War, and was appointed boatswain April 28, 1902.

Col. William H. Owen, civil engineer in the Quartermaster's Department of the Army, died from apoplexy on Dec. 31 last in Washington, D.C. Funeral services were held Jan. 2 and the body was buried in the Arlington National cemetery. Chaplain Pierce, U.S.A., of Fort Myer, officiated. Colonel Owen in 1861 was appointed a lieutenant in the 3d Maine Volunteers by Gen. O. O. Howard. He served on the staffs of Generals Sedgwick, Sykes, and Warren, and rose to the rank of colonel. At the close of the war he resumed his profession of civil engineering. About fifteen years ago he was appointed civil engineer in the Quartermaster General's office. He was a member of the Cosmos Club and of the Loyal Legion. A widow, who was Miss Caroline Roser, of Savannah, Ga., and a brother, Dr. Frederick W. Owen, of Morristown, N.J., survive him.

Clark Fisher, who died at Flushing, N.Y., Dec. 31, 1903, was formerly a chief engineer in the United States Navy. He was born in Newport, Me., and received a commission as third assistant engineer in the Navy May 3, 1859, and was attached to the Iroquois, on which he and Admiral Dewey, then Lieutenant Dewey, were messmates. In the Civil War he took part in several battles under Farragut. From 1864 to 1868 he was in charge of the experimental station in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, when the Government was interested in the project to utilize petroleum for fuel aboard the men-of-war. While engaged in this work he was burned in an explosion and for a time it was thought he would lose his sight. He was promoted to the rank of chief engineer in January, 1871, and resigned March 27, 1872 to take charge of some anvil works in Trenton left by his father. He was a writer of ability and letters of his travels in Italy and his intimacy with Garibaldi were published in this country. He was a member of the Army and Navy Club, the Loyal Legion of Philadelphia, the Hanover Club, the Union League, and Engineers' Club.

Gen. Stephen Moffitt, a veteran of the Civil War, died Jan. 2 near Plattsburg, N.Y., aged sixty-six years. When the Civil War broke out young Moffitt was the first to enlist in the famous 96th New York Volunteers. He was rapidly promoted, first to captain, then to lieutenant colonel and then to be colonel. He lost a leg at the battle of Fair Oaks, in October, 1864. He was captured in 1864 and confined in Libby Prison, and later at Danville and Macon, and was one of the fifty Union officers in prison placed under fire by the Confederates at Charleston, when the Union forces attacked that stronghold. He was brevetted brigadier general for bravery and gallantry in action.

Capt. Cornelius C. Cusick, U.S.A., retired, died in Niagara Falls, N.Y., Jan. 2. He was a son of James Nicholas and Mary Cusick and a grandson of Lieut. Nicholas Cusick, who was one of Washington's staff officers. He was born in the town of Lewiston in August, 1835, and was sixty-eight years old when he died. In 1862 he enlisted in the 132d New York Volunteers and was made 2d lieutenant. He served throughout the Civil War in North Carolina. In June, 1866, he was appointed a 2d lieutenant in the U.S. Army and assigned to the 13th Infantry, and was a few months later transferred to the 31st and then in 1869 to the 22d Infantry. In 1872 he was made 1st lieutenant of the 22d Infantry, and in 1888 was made a captain. He was retired from active service in 1892, owing to disability incurred in the line of duty. He served in all the Indian wars in the Northwest from 1866 to 1884. From

1900 to 1902 he was military instructor in the North Georgia Agricultural College. His health failing, he was relieved at his own request in 1902, and since then he had made his home in Niagara Falls.

Mr. Millard F. Robeson, father of Mrs. P. A. Oliver, wife of Lieutenant Oliver, 5th Cav., U.S.A., died at Rochester, N.Y., Dec. 30, 1903.

Mrs. Kate Eloise Robe, wife of Gen. Charles F. Robe, U.S.A., retired, died at San Diego, Cal., Dec. 29, 1903. The funeral was held Dec. 31 from the family residence on the northeast corner of First and Jupiter streets, Rev. Charles L. Barnes officiating, with interment at Mount Hope cemetery. The pallbearers were Col. Patterson, Major Knedler, Captain Flemming and Lieutenants Masteller, Ryan and Lull. The musical selections rendered by Miss Myrta Hoover, soloist, were the "Twenty-third Psalm" and "He Giveth His Beloved Sleep." The casket was entirely covered with beautiful flowers of the varieties of which the deceased was most fond. General Robe, with his wife, son and two daughters, came here last October to make his permanent home in San Diego.

Sergt. Julius Fredericks, one of the six survivors of the Greely expedition to the Arctic Ocean, died at his residence in Woodruff Place, a suburb of Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 6. He had been ill for several months past with a disorder of the stomach, which was generally believed to be cancer. He was fifty-two years old, and for the last ten years he had been connected with the United States Weather Bureau service. He was firmly convinced that the North Pole was inhabited, and had arranged with a man in Chicago to make another attempt to reach it this year by using a balloon after reaching the Arctic regions. This scheme was advocated years ago by the late Commander Cheyne, R.N., a noted Arctic explorer.

Mrs. Zilpha A. Gordon, mother of the wife of Capt. M. E. Saville, 27th U.S. Inf., died at Mound City, Mo., Jan. 1.

In referring to the death of Lieut. Nelson Bronson, U.S.A., on Dec. 15 last, previously noted in our columns, Mr. Frank P. Somers, an old friend of the late Lieutenant, pays him a very handsome tribute in a long letter recounting his services, and among other things, says: "I knew him as a schoolboy, and even as a boy he was known as a warm hearted and generous one, who was always ready to do a good turn for a friend. Often have I known him to forego the pleasures of the playground to help out some of his mates whose minds did not readily grasp, as did his, the problems of algebra. When in 1861 the call for men to defend the flag he loved so well came, he enlisted and was appointed 1st sergeant, Company E, 8th Connecticut Volunteers. He was engaged in the battles of Roanoke Island, Newberne, Fort Macon, South Mountain and Antietam. He was badly wounded at Antietam, near Sharpsburg, Md., on Sept. 17, 1862, and was transferred on recovering from his wound to the Veteran Reserve Corps. On July 28, 1866, he was appointed a 2d lieutenant in the 42d Infantry, U.S.A., where he served under Generals Custer, Miles and others on the frontier, and twice received the thanks of Congress for brave and meritorious conduct on the field. During reconstruction times he was ordered to Savannah, Ga., where he served for three years as United States judge in the "Freedmen's Bureau." His sterling qualities and strict sense of right and wrong, his unswerving devotion to duty gained him the respect and even the strong friendship of some of the men who were so bitterly opposed to the authority of the United States. He was a man with a strong sense of right and wrong, and had the manhood to stand by his convictions. He was quick to resent a wrong and just as quick to acknowledge a fault or mistake. He leaves a widow, two sons and five daughters to mourn his loss, but he has left the noble heritage of a good name, a loving husband and father."

PERSONALS.

A son, Bancroft Meade Russell, was born to the wife of Lieut. F. Meade Russell, U.S.N., at Annapolis, Md. Major Alex. McCook Guard, U.S.A., is spending the winter in Mexico with his family.

A daughter was born to the wife of Post Q.M. Sergt. F. Staples, U.S.A., at Fort Greble, R.I., Jan. 4, 1904.

Mrs. Edwin C. Mason and the Misses Mason, are at the Hotel Suisse, Nice, France, for the remainder of the winter.

A daughter, Jean Hoskins Conrad, was born to the wife of Capt. Julius T. Conrad, 3d U.S. Cav., at Chester, Pa., Dec. 30.

Mrs. R. M. Blatchford, wife of Major Blatchford, 11th Inf., is located for the winter at 289 Ryerson street, Brooklyn, N.Y.

A son, Duncan Birnie Dorcy, was born to the wife of 1st Lieut. Ben Holladay Dorcy, 4th U.S. Cav., on Jan. 1, at Leavenworth, Kas.

General Corbin, U.S.A., accompanied by his aide, Captain Moss, will leave early next week for Ohio to attend the inauguration of Governor Herrick.

Col. H. L. Chipman, U.S.A., has so far recovered from his ailments of more than a year's extension that he has left Detroit, Mich., for San Antonio, Tex., to spend the winter.

Col. B. C. Lockwood, 29th U.S. Inf., is with his regiment at Iloilo, Panay, P.I., and is the only member of the Detroit Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., now in the islands.

The Zeta Psi college fraternity, in annual convention at Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 2, elected Asst. Secretary of the Navy Charles H. Darling, an alumnus of Tufts College, to be its highest officer.

The friends of Capt. Francis H. Delano, U.S.N., will be rejoiced to learn that the examining board before which he recently appeared found him physically, mentally and professionally qualified for promotion to the rank of captain on the active list of the Navy, and his nomination will go into the Senate at once. The trouble from which Captain Delano has been suffering for several years has, it seems, at length yielded to treatment, and he is now in better health than for a long time past.

Rear Admiral P. H. Cooper, U.S.N., transferred his flag from the U.S.S. Kearsarge to the New Orleans at Yokohama, Japan Nov. 13. The Admiral left the ship in company with Lieut. Francis Boughter, and upon his departure was greeted by three rousing cheers from the crew, which plainly showed the esteem with which Admiral Cooper is held by the enlisted men. With the Admiral and his staff transferred to the New Orleans were Chief Yeomen H. R. Polak and H. J. McClure, F. A. Kane, yeoman third class, and Sergt. P. A. Mojaham, mail orderly.

Capt. J. McA. Webster, U.S.A., retired, left Washington, D.C., Jan. 3 with his wife and daughter for Seabreeze, Fla., to remain there several months.

Assist. Paym. F. R. Holt, U.S.N., has been commissioned a passed assistant paymaster from the 3d of March last, and will at once receive his "sheepskin."

Ensign and Mrs. John W. Timmons, of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, have been visiting the parents of Mrs. Timmons, Senator and Mrs. Fairbanks. They are now in their quarters in Brooklyn.

Mr. William Howell, who served with Gen. Wesley Merritt, U.S.A., and Henry C. Corbin, U.S.A., as secretary, has been appointed secretary to Police Commissioner McAdoo, of New York city.

Rear Admiral J. M. Forsyth, U.S.N., retired, with Mrs. Forsyth and her mother, Mrs. Charles P. Helfenstein, sailed on Friday, Jan. 8, 1904, from New York on the steamer Orizaba for Nassau, N.P., for the winter. His address will be Hotel Colonial at that place.

There was an informal officers' hop on Wednesday evening, Dec. 30, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., in the Administration building. The Jefferson Barracks Social Club gave a dance in the mess hall on New Year's eve, which was attended by a large number of enlisted men and their friends from the city.

Notwithstanding the retirement of Pay Director Theodore S. Thompson, U.S.N., on Dec. 26, he will remain on duty in charge of the Navy pay office, Boston, Mass., until further orders. The pay office at that point is of much importance, and the Department desires to retain Pay Director Thompson there until a relief can be found.

Comdr. William H. Nauman, U.S.N., has been detailed for duty at the Puget Sound Naval Station for duty in charge of the steam engineering department of that yard. Commander Nauman has, since his detachment from duty at the Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me., been on duty as inspector at the works of the Neafie and Levy Company, Philadelphia.

The next meeting of the Minnesota Commandery, M. O.L.L.U.S., will be held at the West End Hotel, St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 12. After dinner a paper prepared by Companion Capt. Ezra Farnsworth, entitled "The Capture of New Orleans, Before and After," will be read by the author. Major R. L. Hoxie, U.S.A., has been transferred to the District of Columbia Commandery.

Miss Florence Fairchild gave a very beautiful luncheon in Brooklyn on Dec. 31, in honor of Miss Sarah R. Colhoun, a bride to be. The table decorations were exquisite, the color scheme being red, and hearts appearing in everything. Even the ices were hearts, pierced with scarlet daggers. Miss Colhoun will give her farewell luncheon to her young woman friends on Jan. 7. She is the daughter of Pay Director Samuel R. Colhoun, U.S.N., paymaster of the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Gen. Henry B. Carrington, colonel, U.S.A., retired, celebrates his eightieth birthday on the 2d of next March, but he skillfully conceals his age by wearing his dark hair very nearly of the original shade, without resorting to any artificial means of producing color. We learn that General Carrington's map of Military Zones of the Civil War, published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL some years ago, is to appear in the forthcoming volume of the Encyclopedia Americana, published by the Scientific American.

The President this week approved the sentence of dismissal passed by an Army court-martial upon Lieut. Paul B. MacLane, 13th Cav. Lieutenant MacLane was tried on the charge of embezzlement, found guilty, and the court sentenced him to be dismissed from the Service. This recommendation met with the approval of Judge Advocate General Davis, it is understood, and Secretary Root. In consequence of the President's approval of the sentence, Lieutenant MacLane has been dropped from the Army.

A correspondent writes of the charming entertainments given by the 406 of New Orleans, La., in honor of the officers of the Minneapolis, which seemed the chief attraction of the men-of-war, during the recent celebration of the Louisiana Centennial. The Minneapolis was the flag-ship of the squadron, flying the double star ensign of Admiral Wise. The Yankee and Topeka came in for their share, and the Hartford, which was Admiral Farragut's old ship at the capture of New Orleans in 1862. The officers gave beautiful entertainments on board the men-of-war, and made warm friends and lasting impressions on the "belles" of New Orleans.

The Navy Department has received and forwarded to the President a memorial addressed to him by Paym. Henry E. Biscoe, U.S.N., respectfully protesting against the action taken by the Department in approving the censure visited by Admiral Evans upon Mr. Biscoe and other members of a court-martial. In case the President should take unfavorable action upon this memorial, a final appeal will be made to Congress, urging its favorable consideration. It is determined to thoroughly test the question whether this young officer has any redress against what he regards as an unjust action on the part of his superiors.

From Fort Crook, Neb., Jan. 1, a correspondent writes: "The 30th Infantry arrived at this beautiful modern post on Dec. 26, 1903, after having served three years in the Philippines. This is the first post in the United States that it has been ordered to, having been organized abroad. A regimental club has been formed, consisting of the officers of the post and those of the 2d Battalion stationed at Roots and Reno. Colonel O'Connell, of the regiment, was elected president, Captain Stogsdall secretary and treasurer, and Captains Wilcox and Castle and Lieutenant Allen executive council. Hops and other entertainments will be given from time to time. The officers and ladies of the 30th Infantry are alive to the fact that social duties are second only to professional ones."

The New Year's reception of President Roosevelt at the White House on Jan. 1 was a brilliant event and the host of callers included the diplomatic representatives of the various Powers of the world, justices of the Supreme Court and others, Army, Navy, Marine Corps and National Guard officers. The mansion was beautiful in its completed renovations, bedecked with the colors of the Christmas season, the American Beauty rose being conspicuous in the simple decorations, and the U.S. Marine Corps band was in attendance. Admiral Dewey marched at the head of the Navy column, and the Army contingent was headed by Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young, chief of staff, and Major General Chaffee. As the last of the Senators and citizens were greeting the President and the veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic were mounting the steps, Sir Henry Irving, accompanied by Bram Stoker, the English novelist, entered to greet the President.

Miss Teresa Farrell, of Albany N.Y., is visiting her sister, Mrs. William N. Haskell, at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Miss Farrell will remain at the fort for several months.

General Gillespie, U.S.A. and Mrs. Gillespie will entertain at a dinner on Jan. 13, at their home, 172 Rhode Island avenue, Washington, in honor of Secretary and Mrs. Root.

The Misses Marion and Helen Almy, daughters of the late Major W. E. Almy, U.S.A., have returned to their home in Philadelphia after a visit to Mrs. and Miss Almy at 1019 Vermont avenue, Washington.

Second Lieut. William F. Rittler, 15th Inf., has resigned his commission as an officer in the Army. Lieutenant Rittler is in excellent standing, and his resignation will be accepted by the President with regret.

Lieut. and Mrs. John Knowles Herr have been spending the holidays with Mrs. Herr's parents, Major and Mrs. Hoyle, at Fort Myer, Va. Mrs. Herr, as Miss Hoyle, a correspondent says, was considered one of the most attractive girls in the Army.

Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U.S.A. and Mrs. Chaffee entertained at a luncheon on Tuesday, Jan. 5, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid. The other guests were Gen. and Mrs. Bates, Gen. and Mrs. Gillespie, General Towne, General Crozier and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh.

Mrs. Frank Wheaton, wife of the late General Wheaton, has just moved into a house at 827 Clarkson street, Denver, Colorado, and is busy making a new and lovely home for herself and sister, Miss Catharine N. Miller, expecting to make Denver her home in the future to be near her daughter, Mrs. Frederick H. Morley. Denver was General Wheaton's last headquarters before he was retired and they have many warm friends there who have given Mrs. Wheaton a cordial welcome.

Miss Hunt entertained at an afternoon musical on Tuesday, Jan. 5. Among the guests were Mrs. and Miss Gouveneur, Mrs. Spalding, Mrs. Clarke, Miss Veazie, Mrs. and Miss Finley, Miss Beckwith and Mr. and Mrs. Gaillard Hunt, the Misses Hunt, the Misses Worthington, Commander Logan, U.S.N. and Miss Logan and others. Miss Hitchcock served tea. Miss Hunt is a sister of Pay Inspector Livingston Hunt, U.S.N. The entertainment was held at the residence of Miss Hunt's parents in Washington.

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, for the week ending Jan. 6: Lieut. C. Burnett, U.S.A.; Capt. S. Howell, U.S.A.; Comdr. A. G. Kellogg, U.S.N.; Lieut. R. S. Knox, U.S.A., and Mrs. Knox; Lieut. H. N. Jenson, U.S.N.; Lieut. H. B. Grant, U.S.A.; Lieut. W. Turnbull, U.S.A.; Lieut. H. E. Mitchell, U.S.A.; Major G. E. Bushnell, U.S.A.; Lieut. H. M. Bankhead, U.S.A., and Mrs. Bankhead; Lieut. G. L. McEntee, Jr., U.S.A.; Col. B. K. Roberts, U.S.A., and Mrs. Roberts; Lieut. F. C. Endicott, U.S.A.; Lieut. F. H. Cameron, U.S.A.

Officers of the American Society of Naval Engineers elected for the ensuing year at the annual meeting a few days since were the following: President, Rear Admiral John D. Ford, U.S.N., retired, and secretary-treasurer, Lieut. Milton E. Reed, U.S.N. The council is composed of Comdr. A. B. Canaga, U.S.N.; Lieut. Comdr. Franklin J. Schell, U.S.N., and Lieut. Comdr. Emil Theiss, U.S.N. The name of the winner of the gold medal for the annual prize essay will be made public on March 5 next. There are no less than forty-five original articles to be voted upon before the award is made. Some seventy new members, mostly from among the junior officers of the Services, have joined the society during the past year.

Speaking of the descendants of another Capron of Revolutionary stock, in addition to those referred to in our issue of Jan. 2, page 470, it is interesting to note that Dr. Comfort Capron, a surgeon of the Revolutionary War, was an ancestor of the late Major Thaddeus H. Capron, U.S.A., whose wife, Mrs. Cynthia J. Capron, now resides at Freeport, Ill., and Dr. Capron was also the great, great, great grandfather of Mrs. Capron's daughter, now Mrs. Robert A. Hunter. Dr. Comfort Capron is mentioned in the book entitled "Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors in the War of the Revolution" as follows: "Capron, Comfort, Attleborough, surgeon's mate, Col. Timothy Walker's regiment;" also surgeon, Colonel Daggett's regiment, Brig. Gen. Esek Cornell's brigade; engaged Jan. 13, 1778. Major Thaddeus H. Capron was the son of Elias S., son of Jacob, son of Welcome, son of Dr. Comfort Capron.

Officers of the Navy Yard, League Island, Pa., gave a brilliant ball on New Year's eve. Naval trophies, flags of all nations and stars, all suggestive of the life at sea, were combined with Christmas green, suggesting the life ashore. The whole formed a beautiful spectacle. Among the many present were: Rear Admiral S. Casey, Mrs. Silas Casey, Miss Casey, Chief Engineer A. C. Engard, Mrs. A. C. Engard, Miss Engard, Col. L. W. T. Waller, Mrs. L. W. T. Waller, Mr. Littleton Waller, Comdr. W. H. Webb, Mrs. W. H. Webb, Miss Webb, paymaster and Mrs. Reah Frazer, paymaster Cathcart, Rear Admiral Houston, Rear Admiral Sigbee, Mrs. Sigbee, Mrs. S. E. W. Kittelle, Comdr. Alfred Reynolds, Mrs. Alfred Reynolds, Mrs. Reynolds, Surg. O. D. Norton, Commander Colwell, Mrs. Colwell, Naval Constr. Lloyd Bankson, Civil Engr. Bakenhus, Mrs. Bankerhus, Capt. and Mrs. C. A. Arnold of the receiving ship Lancaster, Rear Admiral C. E. Clark, Mrs. C. E. Clark, Comdr. N. E. Niles, Mrs. N. E. Niles, Med. Dir. T. A. Streets, Capt. O. M. Lassak, Mrs. O. M. Lassak, Major Heath, Miss Heath.

Miss Minnie Josephine Conrad, daughter of the late Col. Joseph T. Conrad, U.S.A., and sister of Capt. Julius T. Conrad, 3d U.S. Cav., will give a series of talks upon Wagner's "Ring of the Nibelung," illustrated by Mr. Arthur D. Mayo, pianist, on Tuesday evenings in January at half-past eight o'clock, at 1710 I street, Washington, D.C., as follows: Tuesday, Jan. 5, "Rhinegold." Musical illustrations: ring motive, waballa motive, bond motive, storm magic, rainbow music. Tuesday, Jan. 12, "The Valkyre (Walkure)." Musical illustrations: spring song, valkyre motive, sword motive, ride of the valkyre, Siegfried motive, fire charm. Tuesday, Jan. 19, "Siegfried." Musical illustrations: Nibelung motive, music of the forge scene, intermezzo, bond motive from Rhinegold, duel between Brunhild and Siegfried. Tuesday, Jan. 26, "Twilight of the Gods (Götterdämmerung)." Musical illustrations: Song of the Norns, magic deceit, funeral march, sword fanfare, love's redemption. Subscription price \$3.00, single lecture \$1.00. Tickets can be had at Bretano's, Pennsylvania avenue and 11th street, Knabe Piano Rooms, 1222 F street, the studio of Mr. Krutzsch, 1401 H street.

Swinburne, the poet, was the son of a British admiral and a cousin of Sir John Swinburne, a captain in the British Navy.

Mrs. Gen. de Russy is spending the winter with her daughter, Mrs. Hoyle, wife of Major Eli D. Hoyle, at Fort Meyer, Va.

Mrs. Hugh A. Theaker and her two daughters have been the guests of Gen. and Mrs. T. M. Anderson at the Soldiers' Home, Sandusky, Ohio.

Mrs. John J. O'Connell and Miss Lillian O'Connell are spending the winter in Washington. Their address is The Chapin, 1415 Chapin street, N.W.

Mrs. Fitch, wife of Chief Engineer Fitch, U.S.N., has as a guest at her home, 1518 Connecticut avenue, Washington, her sister, Miss Campan of Detroit.

Rear Admiral Nicoll Ludlow, U.S.N., was a guest at Hotel Cambridge, New York city, Jan. 3. On the same date Comdr. John R. Bartlett, U.S.N., was at Hotel Manhattan; Comdr. John B. Briggs, U.S.N., at Hotel Netherland, and Capt. George F. Barney, U.S.A., was at Hotel Navarre.

Mrs. William S. Cowles, wife of Captain Cowles, of the Missouri, now at Newport News, will join her husband until the ship is ready to sail. The final destination of the Missouri has not been determined upon by the Navy Department, but it is assumed she will join the fleet at Culebra later in the season.

Admiral and Mrs. Dewey, both of whom are actively interested in the little ones of the Children's Hospital, took part in the Christmas celebration at the hospital in Washington, D.C. Mrs. Dewey gave each of the sixty-three children a twenty-five cent piece. Mrs. Dewey held her first Monday reception of the season Jan. 4, when the Admiral assisted in welcoming their many callers.

Civil Engineer Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., lectured on "Arctic Exploration" before the members of the Yale Club in New York city Jan. 4. He outlined his hopes of success in reaching the North Pole with the expedition he intends to lead north next July. "The boundaries of the continent," he said, "are the pole and the Isthmus. We have recently settled the status of the Isthmus and it behooves us now to fix the pole also."

Miss Sarah Calhoun gave her farewell luncheon to her maid of honor, Miss Fairchild, and her other attendants at her home in the New York Navy Yard Jan. 7. Maresi served. The table decorations were pink and silver. Sir Cupid held sway. All the dainties were in the form of the little god. The favors were exquisite French bisque cups. The menus were heart-shaped, hand-painted, brides and bridesmaids encircled by cupids.

Major F. H. E. Ebstein, U.S.A., retired, former deputy police commissioner of New York, on Jan. 1 received a handsome silver service from the inspectors and captains of police under his command in the Borough of Brooklyn as a token of esteem. The men of the headquarter's staff also, in appreciation of the Major's fairness to them and as a token of esteem, presented him with a new regulation sabre. Police Commissioner McAdoo desired Major Ebstein to remain in office temporarily, but the Major, having previously sent in his resignation to Colonel Greene, could not do so.

The installation of officers for 1904 of Capt. F. M. Gibson Garrison, Army and Navy Union No. 12 of New York city, was held on Jan. 5. National Commander Hugh H. Henry, assisted by his special staff, installed the following officers: Commander, Saul Canning; senior vice commander, Charles Kelly; junior vice commander, Louis Loeffel; adjutant, Fred Rott; quartermaster and paymaster, Thomas J. Quinn; chaplain, E. H. Ackerman. Capt. W. L. Flanagan, Garrison No. 42, will install their officers for 1904 on January 23. Gen. Franz Sigel, Garrison No. 63, will hold a review and reception on January 13. Gen. Geo. A. Custer Garrison No. 2 of Brooklyn, N.Y., held installation of officers followed by a ball on Jan. 5, at Schwaben Hall, Brooklyn. Capt. Emmet Crawford Garrison No. 22 of Brooklyn will install officers on Jan. 12.

The Old Guard of New York will hold its grand military ball in the Metropolitan Opera House, New York city, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 26. This will be the seventy-eighth anniversary of the existence of the veteran organization. Its distinguished military and other guests will secure a most royal welcome. The Old Guard band of two hundred musicians will furnish the music. The decorations will be beautiful and the grand military march at midnight will be one of the most picturesque events of the season. In this officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, National Guard and Naval Militia and famous independent organizations from all over the United States take part. Some 3,400 acceptances have already been received, many from the most prominent people in the country, including members of the Legislatures, State Senators and others from the Army and Navy; Governor Odell, with his full military staff, and Governors from the nearby States; officers and members in the National Guard and others prominent in society and civil life.

Major General Corbin, U.S.A., and Mrs. Corbin gave one of the pleasantest New Year's receptions in the history of Governors Island on Jan. 1, and by far the most largely attended. Among those invited were the officers of the Army on duty at Forts Columbus, Hamilton, Wadsworth, Slocum, Schuyler, Totten, Wood, and Hancock, officers of the Navy and National Guard of New York. The quarters of the General and his wife were a perfect bower of cosiness, with Oriental rugs upon the polished floors, the mahogany table supporting a punch bowl of Oriental design and of oceanic proportions, containing the most inviting of concoctions, and the candles, which later gleamed from their silver sticks, were striking features of the picture. Among the officers of the Regular Services present were: Gen. Thomas H. Barry, Col. Ernest A. Garlington, Major J. A. Bingham, Col. J. E. Greer, Major R. Birnie, Col. W. E. Dougherty, Lieut. Col. Peter Leary, Jr., Lieut. Col. Edward E. Dravo, U.S.A.; Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers and Capt. Thomas Perry, U.S.N. Among the officers of the New York National Guard were: Col. Daniel Appleton, of the 7th Regiment; Col. William F. Morris, of the 9th; Col. William G. Bates, of the 71st; Col. George R. Dyer, of the 12th; Col. Franklin Bartlett, Lieut. Col. Treadwell, Captain Sternberger and Lieutenant Moses, of the 22d; Major Oliver B. Bridgeman, of Troop A. Mrs. Corbin was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Dougherty, wife of Colonel Dougherty, 8th U.S. Inf.; Mrs. Dyer, wife of Col. George R. Dyer, 12th N.G.N.Y.; Misses Swift and Parsons, and the Misses Archbold, Mrs. and Miss Cole, and the ladies of the posts. The band of the 8th U.S. Infantry on the parade furnished music during the reception.

Gen. John B. Gordon, the last of the great Confederate commanders, is reported dying at his home, Biscayne, near Miami, Fla.

Secretary Moody has directed that the class of 1905 at the Naval Academy be graduated in February of that year, instead of in June.

Gen. S. B. M. Young, U.S.A., who has been placed upon the retired list, will now reside at 332 South 15th street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. George C. Bloomer and Miss Bloomer have left Washington for San Francisco, where they will join Paymaster Beale Bloomer, U.S.N., for the winter.

Ex-Secretary of War General Alger has issued invitations for a reception in honor of the retiring Secretary, Hon. Elihu Root, at the residence of General Alger, 16th street, Washington, Jan. 27.

Col. Arthur L. Wagner, Adjutant General's Department, has been ordered to report to General Bliss for duty in connection with the War College. Colonel Wagner will be appointed a member of the General Staff of the Army.

The following appointments have been made to the Military Academy: W. C. Whitaker, alt., Frederica, Del.; Byron Dickson, Philadelphia, Pa.; W. W. Erwin, Chapman, Kas.; Ward Ellis, alt., Beloit, Kas.; Edward Keiley, alt., Mo.; R. H. Reese, alt., Galion, O.; R. A. McLenn Lambertson, N.C.; H. M. Groninger, Port Royal, Pa.; Caleb Ringle, Jersey City, N.J.

It may be stated that the report that Major Charles L. McCawley, assistant Q.M. of the Marine Corps, had been ordered by the President to relinquish his duties at Marine Headquarters and be assigned exclusively to the White House on the President's Staff, is without warrant. Major McCawley has not relinquished his very important duties at headquarters and his duties at the White House are quite in addition to the former.

Mr. Norman J. Marsh, a busy member of the New York bar, having an office at No. 66 Broadway, has devoted much time to the philanthropic work of securing a transfer from the State Prison at Sing Sing to the Soldiers' Home at Bath, N.Y., of an old soldier, John S. Downing. Downing was sentenced for life for the murder of his wife in a drunken quarrel. Downing served all through the Civil War, first as a private, then a corporal and finally as a sergeant of Company B, 51st New York Volunteers. As he was starting for Bath, the old man turned to Mr. Marsh and said: "If it hadn't been for you, I'd a' died a convict. Now, I'll die a man. I didn't do that for which they sent me away. God bless you! A quiet corner, a little to eat and a little tobacco is all I want now, and pretty soon I'll be gone."

An informal dinner was given by several officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps on the night of Jan. 6 to Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young, Chief of Staff, who retires from active service in the Army on Jan. 9. The dinner was given at the Raleigh Hotel, Washington. Those who gave General Young the dinner and were present were: Major Gen. A. R. Chaffee, Brig. Gen. F. G. Ainsworth, Brig. Gen. S. M. Whitely, Brig. Gen. Chambers McKibbin, Brig. Gen. T. H. Bliss, Col. E. H. Crowder, Col. Alexander MacKenzie, Major Randolph Dickins, Marine Corps; Lieut. Col. George E. Pond, Lieut. Col. John W. Pullman, Lieut. Comdr. J. J. Knapp, U.S.N.; Major S. W. Dunning, Col. Henry A. Greene, Major G. L. Eddie, Capt. F. DeW. Ramsey, Col. E. R. Hills, Capt. J. T. Dickman, Brig. Gen. C. F. Humphrey, Brig. Gen. Geo. B. Davis, Col. Crosby P. Miller, Col. Wm. P. Duvall, Col. James T. Kerr, Major J. S. Mallory.

The annual meeting of the Navy Mutual Aid Association was held in Washington on the night of Jan. 5. The reports were very gratifying. Although seventeen deaths occurred during the year and several resignations were accepted, the net increase in membership was nine. The following officers were elected: President, G. W. Baird; 1st vice-president, J. H. Moore; 2d vice-president, George A. Bright; Resident directors: 1, R. R. Roelker, 2, J. R. Edwards; 3, Henry McCrea; 4, D. L. Wilson; 5, J. R. Carmody; 6, A. B. Canaga; 7, W. M. Parks; 8, D. W. Taylor; 9, C. M. McCartney; 10, J. S. Sinclair; 11, H. K. White; 12, F. C. Prindle; 13, G. H. Venable; 14, V. O. Chase; 15, G. F. Stokes. Non-resident directors: 1, W. McLittle, Naval War College, Newport, R.I.; 2, Lloyd Bankson, Navy Yard, League Island; 3, C. M. Thomas, Norfolk, Va.; 4, R. P. Rodgers, New York Navy Yard; 5, George H. Kearney, Boston; 6, C. F. Goodrich, Portsmouth, N.H.; 7, F. W. Dickins, Pensacola; 8, S. H. Dickinson, North Atlantic Station; 9, Claude Bailie, South Atlantic Station; 10, J. S. Carpenter, Pacific Station; 11, N. C. Twining, Asiatic Station; 12, H. H. Clark, Naval Academy; 13, T. F. Carter, European Station; 14, A. A. McAllister, Mare Island.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Adjutant General, Washington.
Headquarters and 1st Battalion, 30th Infantry, thirteen officers, 180 enlisted men arrived Fort Crook, 2:30 p.m. Dec. 27, and 3d Battalion, ten officers, 169 men arrived 6:30 a.m.

SUMNER, Commanding.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 1, 1904.
Adjutant General, Washington.
Transport Thomas sailed noon Jan. 1, with field, staff, Troops L and M, 2d Cavalry, 131 men and following officers: Chaplain Fleming, Captain Gardner, Lieutenants Coughlan, Coffey, McEnhill, Barry, Pope, Veterinarian English, also following military passengers Colonel Cornman, 7th Inf.; Majors Sickel, 12th Cav., Truitt, 23d Inf.; Captains Duggan, 12th Cav., Frier, 17th, Raibourn, 29th Inf.; Lieutenants Shaw, Med. Dept., Degam, 12th, Somerville, 14th Cav., Dennis, 20th, Bury, 23d Inf.; Contract Surgeons Bailey, Pascoe, Arteud, Pinquard, Waterhouse, Williams, Cowper, Frenstiss, Snyder, McCown, Cornman; three Army Nurse Corps, female; fourteen Signal Corps, thirty-five Hospital Corps men, eleven casuals and two recruits, Honolulu.

MACARTHUR, Commanding.

Despatches received from the commanding officer of the U.S.S. Vicksburg at Chemulpo, dated the 4th and 5th instant respectively:
"After consultation with American Minister, we are of the same opinion. Aspect of affairs very grave at Seoul. There is much fear of riot by Korean soldiers. I have completed arrangements to send the company of marines overland by railroad at the critical moment also about thirty-five men and field gun from this vessel at Chemulpo if deemed necessary. Two officers, thirty-six men, left at 10 a.m. (for Seoul?); the remainder of the guard is prepared for any demand. There is little change in the situation."

The following despatch has been received from Com-

mander Dillingham, commanding the Detroit, dated Puerto Plata, Jan. 5, 1904:

"In this vicinity anarchy prevails, business at standstill. Puerto Plata quiet at present. Jimenez authorities collecting duties and dues, Jimenez at Santiago. Revolution not one of principle, but between factions. Will not allow interruption of commerce. Went to Sosua morning of Jan. 3, returned Puerto Plata yesterday afternoon to see Cherokee out of port. Will coal here today and return Sosua. Fighting at Sosua Dec. 26 between Morales and Jimenez troops took place on United Fruit Company's property. Without notice houses were looted. Lives of United States citizens absolutely disregarded, women and children had to flee for safety, property destroyed. Have forbidden any fighting or any armed force of any party within certain limits necessary to protect lives of United States citizens at Sosua. Commanding officers in the field near Sosua have been so instructed. Left one officer, sixteen marines, Colt's automatic, and a steam launch at Sosua, to see my instructions carried out until my return. Am in signal communication with this force, can control situation. Consults here want guard. Do not think it necessary at present. Am all ready when necessary. British cruiser Pallas here. Have joined English captain in note to military commander here, holding him responsible for any disorder and telling him that we would take such prompt action as we see fit in case of disorder."

Rear Admiral Coghlan reports from Colon by letter under date of Dec. 22, as follows:

"The Atlanta on Dec. 12 returned to this port from a cruise in the Gulf of Darien. She reported having located the Colombian force which left Cartagena about Dec. 3 in the Cartagena and Pinzon. The force, of which it is impossible to get an estimate, was found to the southward of Port Gandi on the west side of the Gulf in the stretch between Tomate and Tarena Islands. The presence of a small Colombian schooner between the Tomate Islands gave the first clue to their whereabouts. They have chosen a most secluded space where the brush comes down close to the beach, and have their men back in the woods. They seem to be using the place as a base. The general impression is that the troops are at Titumati as much for a threat against the Province of Cauca (which is in a very uneasy state) as for any show against Panama."

"General Ortiz seems to place emphasis on the fact that the frontier of Panama starts at Cape Tiburon, thus intimating he is not on Panama soil."

"Our later advices confirm the Atlanta's reports. There will be about eleven or twelve hundred men near the mouth of the Atrato, the Sarsa country, as the Colombians call it, very soon. It seems as though there was some idea of bringing troops down the Atrato to join those at Titumati; this we should naturally expect as that or that stretch of coast is the proper place from which to work over the mountains towards the Yavisa country."

"The Mayflower returned on the 2d after having examined the coast at and in the vicinity of the Isle of Pines, in accordance with a report that scouts had seen some Colombians on territory north of Cape Tiburon. She found that there was no truth in the report that Colombian troops had landed in that vicinity. The Indian chief at Sasardi reported that none had been seen up to that far. She sighted the Pinzon with about 300 men on board standing down to the base at Titumati."

"I am just in receipt of information from the prefect in charge of Colon that the Panama Junta does not lay claim to the islands of St. Andrews and old Providence."

"Puerto Plata, Jan. 7, 1904.

"Morales gunboats delivered ultimatum and threatened bombardment of Puerto Plata after twenty-four hours' notice. With concurrence of English cruiser Pallas, made such representations to both sides that they have agreed the one not to bombard and the other not to fire on gunboats; all fighting will be confined to land side of the town in future. United States interests secured; have small parties landed at Sosua and at consulate in Puerto Plata."

"DILLINGHAM."

S.O. JAN. 7, WAR DEPARTMENT.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Dolle M. Metcalf, Philippine Scouts, is extended one month.

Contract Surg. Wm. J. Enders will proceed to Fort Morgan, Ala., for duty.

Capt. John K. Miller, 8th Inf., is detailed as a member of the examining board at Fort Columbus, vice Capt. Edgar S. Walker, 8th Inf., relieved.

Second Lieut. Ebert G. English, 5th Cav., relieved recruiting duty Pennsylvania, and to Philadelphia for instructions.

Col. James W. Powell, relieved duty College of St. Francis Xavier, New York city, and will report to Governor of Louisiana at Baton Rouge for duty with organized militia of that State for a period of four years. Leave for one month is granted Col. George G. Greenough, A.C.

First Lieut. Dennis P. Quinlan, 9th Cav., to Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment.

Major Edward T. Brown, A.C., relieved from duty Havana, Cuba, and to San Francisco, for duty.

Major Granger Adams, A.C., relieved from duty at Santiago, Cuba, and will proceed to Fort Barrancas, Fla., for duty.

The following transfers are made in the 9th Infantry: Capt. William K. Naylor, from Co. K to D; Capt. Ira C. Welborn, from Co. D to K.

First Lieut. Thaddeus B. Siegle, 27th Inf., will report to the commanding general, Department of Lakes, for station in that Department.

Lieut. Col. James Parker, A.A.G., is relieved from duty in the office of the Adjutant General.

Capt. Lawson M. Fuller, O.D., is relieved from duty at Rock Island Arsenal, and will report to the Chief of Ordnance for duty at his office.

COURT-MARTIAL OF OFFICER.

G.O. 3, JAN. 6, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Before a general court-martial, of which Col. Albert L. Myer, 11th Inf., was president, and Capt. John W. Heavey, 11th Inf., was judge advocate, was arraigned and tried 2d Lieut. Paul B. MacLane, 13th Cav.

Charge I. "Embezzlement, in violation of the 60th Article of War." Charge II. Neglect of duty to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. Charge III. Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman in violation of the 61st Article of War. The accused pleaded not guilty to all the charges and specifications. Findings: Of the 1st, 2d and 3d specifications, "guilty"; of the 4th specification, "not guilty"; of the charge, "guilty." Charge II. Of the specification, "guilty"; of the charge, "guilty." Charge III. Of the specification, "not guilty"; of the charge, "not guilty." Sentence: "To be dismissed the Service of the United States and to be confined at hard labor at such penitentiary as the receiving authority may direct for the period of one year."

The record of the proceedings of the general court-martial in the foregoing case of 2d Lieut. Paul B. MacLane, 13th Cav., having been submitted to the President, the following are his orders thereon:

The sentenced in the case of 2d Lieut. Paul B. MacLane, 13th Cav., is approved and will be duly executed.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Lieutenant MacLane accordingly ceases to be an officer of the Army. The United States Penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, is designated for the execution of the sentence of confinement.

THE ARMY

Commander-in-Chief—Theodore Roosevelt, President.
Secretary of War—Elihu Root.
Asst. Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.
Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young, Chief of Staff.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate Jan. 4, 1904.

Secretary of War.

William H. Taft, of Ohio, to be Secretary of War, to take effect Feb. 1, 1904, vice Elihu Root, resigned.

G.O. 2, JAN. 4, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Announces that G.O. No. 60, H.Q.A., A.G.O., April 30, 1901, promulgating regulations for the Cavalry and Field Artillery School at Fort Riley, Kan., is rescinded, and publishes new regulations.

G.O. 4, JAN. 6, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

I. The following is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

All ball cartridges for United States magazine rifles and carbines, models of 1895, 1898 and 1899, caliber .30, marked with "W. R. A. Co. 30, U. S. C." on the head of the cartridge case, now in the possession of troops, will be turned in to the nearest arsenal or ordnance depot for shipment to Frankford Arsenal.

II. Announces the disposal of abandoned and useless military reservations to the Interior Department for disposition, of the land constituting the United States Military Reservation of Red Bank, N.J., together with the buildings thereon. The area of the reservation is approximately one hundred acres.

G.O. 35, DEC. 24, 1903, DEPT. OF COLUMBIA.

So much of the sentence in the case of Major James B. Goe, 19th Inf., published in G.O. No. 30, c.s., from these headquarters, as remains unexecuted on Jan. 1, 1904, is remitted.

By command of Brigadier General Funston:
D. D. GAILLARD, Capt. General Staff Corps, A.A.G.

CIR. 3, DEC. 21, 1903, DEPT. OF THE LAKES.

Upon the recommendation of the judge advocate of the department, post commanders will cause all escapes of prisoners, and the character of such escapes to be noted on the Monthly Report of Prisoners under the head of "Remarks." Dates of recapture of prisoners will also be noted.

By command of Major General Bates:
H. LIGGETT, Major, A.A.G., A.G.

G.O. 34, DEC. 31, 1903, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

Capt. Guy Carleton, paymaster, having reported, is assigned to duty in San Antonio, Texas.

G.O. 16, DEC. 28, 1903, DIST. OF PORTO RICO.

Designates the month of April as the period for the Artillery troops to conduct practice in special course "A."

G.O. 107, NOV. 12, 1903, DIV. OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Relates to deaths, burials and disinterment of bodies. Whenever there is a death of an officer, soldier or civilian employee in this Division who has been under treatment by the Medical Department of the Army, the surgeon in charge of the case shall immediately send a certificate of the cause of death to the local health officer of the municipality in which the death occurs.

Whenever there is such death in the vicinity of Manila and the body is brought to Manila for burial or embalming, the notice will be sent in advance to the officer in charge of the U.S. Morgue in Manila and the Commissioner of Public Health in Manila, giving cause of death, in order that necessary permits for transit into and through Manila may be obtained before arrival of the body. If, in any event, this is impossible such notices will be sent with the body and shall be immediately transmitted by the officer receiving the body.

There shall be no disinterment of bodies where the cause of death was cholera, bubonic plague or smallpox, unless the bodies were cremated before burial, until two years have elapsed after burial. There shall be no disinterment of bodies in any case except under written orders from these headquarters.

G.O. 108, NOV. 16, 1903, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

Relates to the granting of leaves to officers, which appeared in the Army and Navy Journal of Jan. 2, 1904, page 453.

G.O. 109, NOV. 19, 1903, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

Col. John B. Kerr, General Staff, is announced as chief of staff, Division of the Philippines.

G.O. 110, NOV. 20, 1903, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

Upon arrival in Manila Bay, the headquarters and twelve companies of the 23d Infantry, which sailed on the transport Sheridan from San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 31, 1903, will proceed on that transport to the Department of Mindanao for duty, taking station as follows: Two companies to be designated by the regimental commander, at Iligan for temporary duty; the headquarters and ten companies at Marahui, Mindanao, relieving the 28th Infantry, which will proceed to Manila on the transport Sheridan, thence to San Francisco, Cal. At Iligan, time, not to exceed two days, will be allowed between the disembarkation of the 23d Infantry and the embarkation of the 28th Infantry, to permit cleaning of the transport.

G.O. 79, NOV. 13, 1903, DEPT. OF LUZON.

This order publishes the proceedings of the G.C.M. of which Col. A. L. Myer, 11th Inf., was president, and Capt. J. W. Heavey, 11th Inf., was judge advocate, for the trial of 1st Lieut. George B. Sharon, 30th Inf., the particulars of which appeared in the Army and Navy Journal Jan. 2, page 462.

G.O. 80, NOV. 13, 1903, DEPT. OF LUZON.

The 3d Squadron, 11th Cav., having arrived in Manila will proceed and take station as follows: Headquarters, 2d Squadron and Troops K and M, San Mateo, Rizal; Troop I, Pumping Station, Rizal; and Troop L, San Tolan, Rizal.

EMBEZZLEMENT BY SIGNAL CORPS PRIVATES.

S.O. No. 246, Oct. 27 and S.O. No. 256, Nov. 9, Dept. of the Visayas, P.I., publish the findings of a court-martial convened at Camp Guimaras, P.I., which investigated charges of fraudulent practices by privates of the Signal Corps in connection with the reception and transmission of telegraph messages. The evidence showed that the accused falsified the check ledger by entering thereon only part of the receipts for messages pocketing the surplus and withholding the messages. Of those found guilty of the charges brought under the 63d Article of War, Private William B. Clayton was sentenced to six months at hard labor with dishonorable discharge and forfeiture of all pay and allowances. Private James A. Pownell, to five years hard labor, dishonorable discharge and forfeiture of all pay and allowances. Private Viggo N. Hansen to one year hard labor with dishonorable discharge and forfeiture of all pay and allowances. Private Milton A. Dupuy to a loss of \$10 pay per month for six months. Private Harry E. Courtwright was found guilty of negligence only, and was sentenced to the loss of \$10 of his monthly pay for five months. The finding and sentence in each case were approved except in that of Courtwright, with reference to which the reviewing

officer, Brigadier General Wint, says: "The evidence is conclusive." But this is not all. The accused voluntarily confessed to the expert officer, who examined the accounts of the office in charge of the accused, that he, the accused, had under-checked with Sergeant, afterwards Private, Pownell who was in charge of the Tacloban office. The evidence is clear, and undisputed, that this confession was purely a voluntary one. It is, moreover, a fact that it was substantially the same kind of evidence upon which this same Pownell was convicted by this same court for falsifying his check ledger, submitting false check reports and false accounts-current, and of embezzlement. The accused attempted in his defense to create a doubt in the minds of the members of the court, by showing that he had too many duties and too little time to look after his money accountability; that the evidence of suppressed or destroyed messages of Carigara, was discredited because of inaccuracies in that office; and that some one also might have suppressed messages and kept the money received for them. The attempt was successful, for the court found the accused guilty of nothing more than negligence in making incorrect entries in his check ledger and in forwarding incorrect check reports and accounts-current.

The record was returned to the court with a view to reconsideration of its findings and sentence. The court adheres to its former findings and sentence for the reason that it is unable to eliminate the element of doubt and is unable to understand from the evidence that the accused ever received the moneys not turned in; that in the opinion of the court the case has not been proved beyond a reasonable doubt. It is not easy to understand how a court-martial composed of officers who are supposed to be intelligent and discriminating, should reach this conclusion.

"The voluntary confession of the accused is fully corroborated by all the other circumstances in the case and leaves no room for a conclusion that there was not sufficient evidence that the accused had received the moneys not turned in nor that the case was not proved beyond a reasonable doubt. The reviewing authority is unwilling to sanction the failure of the court to do its whole duty in this case. The findings and sentence are therefore disapproved. Private Courtwright will be returned to duty."

Private Frederick J. Lederer was sentenced to dishonorable discharge and forfeiture of all pay and allowances. The reviewing officer disapproved of this finding also, for reasons similar to those stated in the case of Courtwright. At the close of his review of the proceedings in this case General Wint says:

"The record was returned to the court with a view to its reconsidering its findings and sentence. The court adheres to its former conclusion. In view of the clear, convincing and undisputed evidence in this case, the reviewing authority is forced to attribute the findings of the court to one of two things; i.e., either that the majority of the members were unable to sift and weigh the evidence, or that they disregarded it and therefore failed to fully comprehend the obligations of their oath to try and determine according to evidence. Fortunately, the findings of the court contains enough to support the sentence, which is approved, and will be duly executed."

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Major John D. C. Hoskins, inspector general, is relieved from duty as assistant to the inspector general, Department of the East, and will repair to Washington and report in person to the inspector general of the Army for duty in his office, to relieve Major William A. Nichols, I.G., in time to enable him to proceed to St. Louis, Mo., in obedience to his orders. (Dec. 30, W.D.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave for fourteen days, to take effect on or about Dec. 23, is granted Capt. Blanton Winship, acting judge advocate. (Dec. 22, D.L.)

The resignation by Major John S. Grisard, judge advocate, of his commission as captain of Infantry (5th Regiment), only, has been accepted to take effect Jan. 2, 1904. (Jan. 4, W.D.)

Major John S. Grisard, judge advocate, having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from Jan. 4, 1904, is announced. (Jan. 4, W.D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Post Q.M. Sergt. Daniel J. O'Brien, now at Camp Morrison, Ilocos Sur, Luzon, will proceed to Camp Wallace, Union, Luzon, for duty. (Nov. 10, D. Phil.)

Par. 8, S.O. 97, Dec. 8, 1903, W.D., relating to Major John E. Baxter and Capt. Robert L. Brown, Q.M., is revoked. (Jan. 5, W.D.)

Major John E. Baxter, Q.M., is relieved from duty in the Division of the Philippines, and will proceed to San Francisco, for instructions. (Jan. 5, W.D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Contract Surg. William H. Ramsey, having reported, is assigned to duty as attending surgeon at headquarters, Department of Missouri. (Dec. 14, D.M.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Charles Klein to Camp Vicars, Mindanao, for duty. (Nov. 21, D. Phil.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Fred Higgins from duty at Fort Crook, Jan. 30, 1904, and will proceed to Fort Apache to relieve Post Commissary Sergt. Jacob Karbach, who will avail himself of the furlough authorized. (Dec. 20, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. John C. Walker to report upon arrival at Manila to the commanding general, Division of the Philippines, for duty. (Dec. 20, W.D.)

So much of par. 10, S.O. No. 83, W.D., Nov. 20, 1903, as relates to Post Commissary Sergt. Wesley Baughn is revoked. (Dec. 20, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Wesley Baughn will be relieved from further duty in the Philippines at such time as will enable him to proceed to San Francisco about Feb. 15, 1904. (Dec. 20, W.D.)

The leave granted Contract Surg. Samuel A. Springer is extended one month. (Dec. 31, W.D.)

The commanding general, Division of the Philippines, upon the arrival of a post commissary sergeant from the United States for duty in that division, to relieve a post commissary sergeant not heretofore relieved by name, will relieve the sergeants in the following order and direct them to proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and report upon their arrival to the commanding general, Department of California, for orders: Charles Blesener, George Bantshaff, Franklin Rose, Gustav Auring, Richard F. Rumpff, Simon P. Harris, George Ellis, William Hartlaub, Edwin F. Ambrose. (Dec. 31, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Oscar Raik upon arrival at San Francisco from the Philippine Islands will proceed to Fort Strong, Mass., to relieve Post Commissary Sergt. John D. Summerlin. Sergeant Summerlin will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco for transportation to Manila, to relieve a post commissary sergeant on duty in that division. (Dec. 31, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. John Imhof upon arrival at San Francisco will proceed to Fort Reno to relieve Post Commissary Sergt. Henry H. Alles, who will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco for transportation to Manila to relieve a post commissary sergeant on duty in that division. (Dec. 31, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. George W. McGaffin upon arrival at San Francisco from the Philippine Islands will proceed to West Point to relieve Post Commissary Sergt. Frank B. Lehman, who will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco for transportation to Manila to relieve a post commissary sergeant on duty in that division. Dec. 31, W.D.)

Par. 4, S.O. 102, W.D., Dec. 14, 1903, relating to Post Commissary Sergts. Charles M. Pearson, Charles A. Zimmerman and Charles Blesener is revoked. (Dec. 31, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Charles M. Pearson upon arrival at San Francisco from the Philippine Islands will proceed to Fort Keogh to relieve Post Commissary Sergt. Fred Dobler, who will proceed to San Francisco in time to sail for Manila about March 1, to relieve a post commissary sergeant on duty in that division. (Dec. 31, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Herman B. Jones upon arrival at San Francisco from the Philippine Islands will proceed to Fort Trumbull to relieve Post Commissary Sergt. Cyrus F. Dugger, who will proceed to Fort Wood, for duty. (Dec. 31, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Herman Coffman upon arrival at San Francisco from the Philippine Islands will proceed to Fort Grant, Ariz., to relieve Post Commissary Sergt. George P. Castle, who will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco for transportation to Manila. (Dec. 31, W.D.)

Capt. Salmon F. Dutton, commissary, is relieved from duty as assistant to the purchasing commissary at San Francisco, and will proceed to New York city, and report in person to Major David L. Brainard, commissary, purchasing commissary in the latter city, for duty as an assistant in his office. (Jan. 4, W.D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Leave for three months is granted Contract Dental Surg. Charles J. Long, to take effect when relieved from duty in the Philippine Islands. (Dec. 30, W.D.)

Capt. Champe C. McCulloch, Jr., asst. surg., in addition to his present duties in New York city, N.Y., will report in person to Lieut. Col. Henry S. Turill, in charge of medical supply depot in that city, for duty pertaining to the inspection of medical supplies now being delivered at that depot, to relieve Capt. Leigh A. Fuller, asst. surg. (Dec. 30, W.D.)

Capt. Leigh A. Fuller, asst. surg., to proceed to Fort Bayard, New Mexico, Jan. 20, 1904, for duty, to relieve Major George M. Wells, surg., who will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for transportation to the Philippine Islands on the transport to sail Feb. 1, 1904. (Dec. 30, W.D.)

First Lieuts. Louis T. Hess and Christopher C. Collins, asst. surgs., will report for examination for promotion. (Nov. 16, D. Phil.)

Capt. William H. Wilson, asst. surg., to Camp Wallace, Union, relieving Major Henry I. Raymond, surg., who will proceed to Manila for duty at Cuartel de Espana and surgeon, post of Manila. (Nov. 21, D. Luzon.)

Contract Surg. Thomas L. Lowe, now at Santa Mesa, will proceed to Pasay Garrison, Manila, for duty. (Nov. 19, D. Luzon.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. John H. Allen, asst. surg. (Dec. 23, D. Cal.)

Contract Surg. Frank E. Artaud to proceed to Philippines on Army transport Thomas sailing from San Francisco Jan. 1. (Dec. 31, D. Cal.)

Contract Surg. T. B. McCown will return to station in Philippines on the transport Thomas sailing Jan. 1. (Dec. 22, D. Cal.)

The extension of leave granted Major Adrian S. Polhemus, surg., is further extended two months. (Jan. 5, W.D.)

Par. 26, S.O. 82, Nov. 19, 1903, W.D., is so amended as to direct Contract Surg. Victor E. Watkins, to report in person to the commanding general, Department of California, for duty in that department. (Jan. 5, W.D.)

Major Richard W. Johnson, surg., will, in addition to the duties heretofore assigned him in connection with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Mo., supervise the sanitary conditions on the exposition grounds until April 1, 1904. (Jan. 4, W.D.)

First Lieut. Edmund D. Shortridge, asst. surg., is detailed as a member of the examining board at the Presidio of San Francisco, vice 1st Lieut. Edward P. Rockhill, surg., relieved. (Jan. 6, W.D.)

Sergt. Orlin K. Fletcher, H.C., now at Burlington, Vt., is relieved from further duty at the Presidio of San Francisco, and will report to the C.O., Army General Hospital, Washington Barracks, for duty at that hospital. (Jan. 6, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Patrick O'Reilly, H.C., Cabana Barracks, Havana, Cuba, will accompany the troops leaving that station to Fort Barrancas, Fla. Upon completion of the duty he will proceed to the Army General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C., for duty at that hospital. (Dec. 31, W.D.)

Sergt. Romanus A. LaGrinder, H.C., Ord Barracks, Monterey, Cal., will proceed to Fort Bayard, New Mexico, for duty. (Dec. 23, D. Cal.)

Sergt. 1st Class George W. Hicks, H.C., Alcatraz Island, will be sent to Fort McDowell, Cal., and assigned to detachment of Hospital Corps men designated for Philippine service to sail Jan. 1. (Dec. 23, D. Cal.)

Sergt. Harry Cook, H.C., Morro Castle, Santiago, Cuba, upon arrival in the United States with troops from Santiago will be sent at once to West Point, N.Y., for duty at that post. (Jan. 4, W.D.)

Sergt. Hippolyte Block, H.C., West Point, N.Y., will be sent to Fort McDowell about Jan. 20, 1904, and from there proceed to Manila on the transport sailing from San Francisco about Feb. 1, 1904. (Jan. 5, W.D.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

The leave granted Major Elijah W. Halford, paymaster, is extended one month. (Jan. 2, W.D.)

Major Seymour Howell, paymaster, to St. Paul, Minn., for duty. (Jan. 6, W.D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Elliott J. Dent, C.E., is extended twenty-three days. (Dec. 30, D.E.)

First Lieut. John R. Slattery, C.E., from duty under the immediate orders of Col. Amos Stickney, C.E., and will proceed to San Francisco and report in person to Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Handbury, C.E., for duty as assistant to the engineer of the 12th Lighthouse District. Lieutenant Colonel Handbury is authorized to direct Lieut. Slattery to proceed to and take station at Honolulu, if necessary. (Jan. 2, W.D.)

So much of par. 2, S.O. 41, Oct. 6, W.D., as directs 1st Lieut. Earl I. Brown, C.E., to proceed to Cincinnati, Ohio, for duty under the immediate orders of Lieut. Col. Ernest H. Ruffner, C.E., is amended so as to direct Lieutenant Brown to proceed to and take station at New York city, N.Y., and report in person to Col. Amos Stickney, C.E., for duty under his immediate orders. (Jan. 2, W.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

First Lieut. Henry S. Hathaway, Signal Corps, will report in person to Major William H. Arthur, president of the examining board appointed to meet at Washington for examination to determine his fitness for promotion. (Dec. 31, W.D.)

First Lieut. George E. Kumpke, U.S. Inf., Signal Corps, is relieved from duty at Masbate, Masbate, and will proceed to Manila, for duty, relieving First Lieut. Mack K. Cunningham, Signal Corps, who will proceed to Iloilo, Panay, for duty as signal officer, relieving Capt. Eugene O. Fechet and Carl F. Hartman, Signal Corps, of their present duties. (Nov. 19, D. Phil.)

Capt. George C. Burnell, Signal Corps, now in this city on leave will proceed to Chicago, and upon the expiration of said leave report in person to the commanding general, Department of the Lakes, for duty as signal officer of that department. (Jan. 5, W.D.)

Capt. Leonard D. Wildman, Signal Corps, is relieved from duty at Fishers Island, N.Y., and will proceed to New London, Conn., and take station at the latter place for duty pertaining to the wireless telegraph experiments of the Signal Corps. (Jan. 6, W.D.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. M. B. HUGHES.

First Lieut. Roger S. Fitch, 1st Cav., is assigned to Troop I of that regiment; 1st Lieut. George V. H. Mosley, 1st Cav., is transferred from Troop I to Troop D of that regiment. (Dec. 30, W.D.)

Second Lieut. H. N. Munro, 1st Cav., from duty at Fort Clark, Texas, to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty with his squadron. (Dec. 23, D.T.)

First Lieut. James D. Ilford, 1st Cav., having been appointed squadron adjutant of the 3d Squadron of his regiment will proceed to Fort Clark, Texas, for duty. (Dec. 23, D.T.)

2D CAVALRY.—COL. W. S. EDGERLY.

Second Lieut. Frank McEnhill, 2d Cav., now at Fort Sheridan, will join the 3d Squadron of his regiment at San Francisco, Cal., under the operation of par. 2, G.O. 30, c.s., W.D. (Dec. 23, D.L.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. J. H. DORST.

Leave for two months, to take effect about Dec. 31, 1903, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Robert R. Wallach, 3d Cav., Fort Assiniboine. (Dec. 26, D.D.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Dec. 30, 1903, is granted 1st Lieut. Samuel A. Purviance, squadron adjutant, 4th Cav., Fort Leavenworth. (Dec. 15, D.M.)

Leave for seven days, to take effect on or about Dec. 23, 1903, is granted Capt. George O. Cress, 4th Cav., Fort Riley. (Dec. 21, D.M.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. STEDMAN.

Veterinarian James M. Lawrence, 5th Cav., will be transferred to San Francisco, Cal., for treatment in the General Hospital at that place. (Nov. 10, D. Phil.)

First Lieut. Richard W. Walker, 5th Cav., is transferred from Troop E to Troop C of that regiment, and will proceed to join the troop to which he is transferred. (Dec. 30, W.D.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Prince A. Oliver, 5th Cav., is extended fifteen days. (Jan. 4, W.D.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. A. SMITH.

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Francis W. Glover, 6th Cav., is extended one month. (Jan. 4, W.D.)

Sick leave for two months, with permission to leave the limits of the department, is granted 1st Lieut. Beverly A. Read, 6th Cav., Fort Meade. (Dec. 23, D.D.)

The leave granted 3d Lieut. Rodman Butler, 6th Cav., is extended one month. (Jan. 6, W.D.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. MORTON.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Ralph C. Caldwell, 7th Cav., is extended ten days. (Jan. 4, W.D.)

Leave for six months on surgeon's certificate of disability is granted Capt. Solomon P. Vestal, 7th Cav. (Jan. 5, W.D.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. AUGUR.

The leave granted Capt. Eugene P. Jervey, Jr., commissary, 10th Cav., is extended ten days. (Dec. 21, D.M.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. B. KERR.

Leave for one month, on account of sickness, with permission to visit Japan, is granted 1st Lieut. Ashton H. Potter, 12th Cav. (Nov. 20, D. Phil.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

Capt. George E. Mitchell, 15th Cav., to Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, for duty with his troop. (Nov. 23, D.P.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. C. WARD.

Major Curtis B. Hoppin, 15th Cav., having reported in compliance with instructions of the War Department, is assigned to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for station. (Jan. 2, D.E.)

The following transfers are made in the 15th Cavalry: Second Lieut. Joseph I. McMullen, from Troop E to B; 2d Lieut. Clifton R. Norton, from Troop B to E. Lieutenant McMullen will proceed on the expiration of his present sick leave to join the troop to which he is transferred. (Dec. 30, W.D.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect about Feb. 25, 1904, is granted 2d Lieut. Leon R. Partridge, 15th Cav. (Jan. 6, D.E.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect about Feb. 25, 1904, is granted 2d Lieut. Leon R. Partridge, 15th Cav. (Jan. 6, D.E.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. W. F. RANDOLPH, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

To carry out the requirements of G.O. 27, March 11, 1903, A.G.O., the C.O. of each Artillery district accompanied by such member of his staff as he may order to accompany him, will make two journeys during each of the months of January, February and March, 1904, from headquarters to each of the posts in his respective district enumerated in that order and return, with the exception of Fort Constitution, N.H.; Fort Caswell, N.C.; Fort Dade and Fort De Soto, Fla., and Fort Morgan, Ala., to which posts only one visit and return will be made during the months indicated. (Dec. 31, W.D.)

The resignation by 2d Lieut. Albert H. Stevens, A.C., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted to take effect Jan. 2, 1904, for the good of the Service. (Jan. 2, W.D.)

The leave granted Col. Asher C. Taylor, A.C., is extended ten days. (Dec. 31, D.E.)

Leave for two months, to take effect about Jan. 12, 1904, is granted Capt. James A. Shipton, A.C. (Dec. 31, D.E.)

Par. 3, S.O. 135, c.s., D.E., making Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburg, Pa., a sub-post of Fort Porter, N.Y., is revoked, and Allegheny Arsenal is constituted an independent post. (Dec. 30, D.E.)

The leave granted Capt. Adelbert Cronkhite, A.C., is extended fifteen days. (Dec. 31, W.D.)

Sick leave for twenty-three days is granted 2d Lieut. Charles G. Wheatley, A.C. (Jan. 4, D.E.)

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. James E. Wilson, A.C. (Jan. 4, W.D.)

Leave for five days is granted 1st Lieut. James R. Pourie, A.C. (Jan. 4, W.D.)

Sick leave for twenty-three days is granted 2d Lieut. Charles G. Wheatley, A.C. (Jan. 4, D.E.)

Second Lieut. Fielding L. Poindexter, A.C., is transferred from the 10th Co., C.A., to the unassigned list, and is attached to the 7th Co., C.A. (Jan. 6, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Franklin R. Kenney, A.C., is relieved from treatment at the General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C., and will proceed to Wichita, Kan., and relieve 2d Lieut. Fielding L. Poindexter, A.C., from recruiting duty at that place. (Jan. 6, W.D.)

Capt. Adelbert Cronkhite, A.C., now on leave, will report in person to the C.O., Artillery District of Baltimore, at Fort Howard, for temporary duty. (Jan. 6, W.D.)

INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. W. T. DUGGAN.

Leave for three months is granted 1st Lieut. George W. Brandle, 1st Inf. (Jan. 5, W.D.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL. H. L. HASKELL.

Companies A and B, 3d Inf., now at Fort Thomas, Ky., will proceed as soon as practicable to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for temporary duty until the arrival of the 27th Infantry at that post. (Dec. 21, D.L.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. REGAN.

Capt. Fred L. Munson, 9th Inf., having been appointed commissary of his regiment, will proceed upon the expiration of his present leave to Madison Barracks, N.Y., for duty accordingly. (Dec. 31, W.D.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. L. MYER.

The resignation by 2d Lieut. Melville H. Feckheimer, 11th Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted to take effect Feb. 25, 1904. (Jan. 5, W.D.)

Leave from Jan. 6 to Feb. 25, 1904, is granted 2d Lieut. Melville H. Feckheimer, 11th Inf. (Jan. 6, W.D.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. BURR.

The leave granted Capt. James P. Harbeson, 12th Inf., is extended thirteen days. (Dec. 23, D. Colo.)

Battalion Sergt. Major Raymond H. Harrell, 12th Inf., Fort Douglas, will be discharged from the Army, by way of favor, to enable him to accept appointment in the Philippine Scouts. (Jan. 6, W.D.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. P. JOCELYN.

Second Lieut. William A. Roberts, jr., 14th Inf., to Camp Connell, Calbayog, Samar, for duty with his company. (Nov. 10, D. Phil.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. C. WARD.

Second Lieut. William F. Rittler, 15th Inf., is relieved from treatment at the U.S. Army General Hospital, Washington Barracks, and will proceed to join his company. (Jan. 2, W.D.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. B. HALL.

Leave for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. William F. Mould, 18th Inf., Fort Wayne. (Dec. 21, D.L.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. J. KLINE.

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect about Dec. 20, 1903, is granted Capt. Charles R. Howland, 21st Inf., Fort Snelling. (Dec. 17, D.D.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect about Dec. 23, 1903, is granted 2d Lieut. Harry L. Jordan, 21st Inf., Fort Snelling. (Dec. 22, D.D.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. A. BUCHANAN.

Major Warren H. Cowles, 24th Inf., will report in person to Lieut. Col. George W. Adair, deputy surgeon general, president of the Army retiring board at St. Paul, Minn., for examination. (Jan. 5, W.D.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. WILLIAMS.

Capt. George E. Houle, 26th Inf., is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, vice Col. Constant Williams, 26th Inf., relieved. (Dec. 30, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Dana W. Kilburn, 26th Inf. (Jan. 5, W.D.)

Par. 18, S.O. 104, Dec. 16, 1903, W.D., transferring Capt. David J. Baker, jr., from the 26th Infantry to the 15th Infantry, and Capt. William Brooke from the 15th Infantry to the 26th Infantry, is revoked. (Jan. 5, W.D.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. R. WHITALL.

Capt. David E. W. Lyle, 27th Inf., now in San Francisco, will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment. (Dec. 30, W.D.)

Capt. David E. W. Lyle, 27th Inf., will be transferred to San Francisco, Cal., for treatment in the U.S. Army General Hospital. (Nov. 10, D. Phil.)

Capt. William C. Rogers, 27th Inf., will be transferred to San Francisco for treatment in the U.S. Army General Hospital at that place. (Nov. 10, D. Phil.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. O. J. SWEET.

The following named officers will report in person to Lieut. Col. Edwin B. Bolton, 10th Inf., president of the examining board convened at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for examination to determine their fitness for promotion: Second Lieut. Arthur H. Freshwater, 28th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Charles L. Woodhouse, 28th Inf. (Jan. 5, W.D.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. B. C. LOCKWOOD.

The extension of sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Robert O. Patterson, 29th Inf., is further extended three months. (Jan. 2, W.D.)

Leave for six months on account of sickness is granted Lieut. Col. John G. Ballance, 29th Inf. (Jan. 6, W.D.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. J. O'CONNELL.

The following transfers are made in the 30th Infantry: Capt. Edward C. Carey, from Co. L to Co. H; Capt. Robert S. Offley, from Co. H to Co. L. (Jan. 5, W.D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers is appointed to meet in Manila for the examination of medical officers to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail for the board: Major John M. Banister, surg.; Major Alfred E. Bradley, surg.; Capt. Henry R. Stiles, asst. surg. (Nov. 16, D.P.)

A board of officers to consist of Major William L. Ruck, 2d Inf.; Capt. Charles G. Dwyer, 3d Inf., and 1st Lieut. Rufus B. Clark, 3d Inf., is appointed to meet at Fort Thomas, Jan. 4, 1904, for the examination of Mr. John W. Cordet, of Princeton, Ind., formerly of Co. F, 42d Indiana Infantry, for appointment as superintendent of a national cemetery. (Dec. 23, D.L.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet Jan. 15, 1904, for the examination of officers of the Signal Corps for promotion. Detail for the board: Major William H. Arthur, surg.; Major George P. Scriven, Signal Corps; Capt. Edgar Russell, Signal Corps; Capt. Daniel J. Carr, Signal Corps; 1st Lieut. Frederick A. Dale, asst. surg. (Dec. 31, W.D.)

A board of officers to consist of Capt. Thomas H. Slaven, Q.M.; Capt. Howard R. Hickok, 15th Cav.; Capt. Charles P. Summerall, A.C.; Veterinarian Walter R. Grutzman, 15th Cav., is appointed to meet at Fort Myer, Va., to take into consideration the preparation of plans, specifications, and estimates of cost of construction of suitable buildings, with their equipments, for the care and treatment of sick public animals at posts where they may be found necessary. (Jan. 4, W.D.)

An Army retiring board is appointed to meet at St. Paul, Minn., for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail for the board: Lieut. Col. George W. Adair, deputy surgeon general; Lieut. Col. Cornelius Gardener, 21st Inf.; Lieut. Col. James N. Allison, deputy commissary general; Major Charles W. Taylor, 13th Cav.; Major Euclid B. Frick, surg.; Capt. Ferdinand W. Kobbe, 21st Inf., recorder. (Jan. 5, W.D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Par. 11, S.O. 108, Dec. 21, 1903, W.D., relating to Major Robert W. Dowdy, is revoked. (Jan. 4, W.D.)

At the request of the Governor of Mississippi, Major Robert W. Dowdy, U.S.A., retired, will report for duty with the organized militia of that State for a period of four years unless sooner relieved. (Jan. 4, W.D.)

At the request of the Governor of New Hampshire, Brig. Gen. James Miller, U.S.A., retired, will report for duty with the organized militia of that State for a period of four years unless sooner relieved. (Jan. 4, W.D.)

At the request of the Governor of Arkansas, Brig. Gen. Edward M. Hayes, retired, will report at Little Rock, Ark., for duty with the organized militia of that State for a period of four years unless sooner relieved. (Jan. 6, W.D.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men will be placed upon the retired list: Q.M. Sergt. John F. Madden, 17th Inf.; Sergt. Charles Stegeman, Co. D, 14th Inf. (Dec. 30, W.D.)

The following named enlisted men will be placed upon the retired list: First Sergt. Hubert Kimenau, detachment Army Service men, Q.M. Dept.; 1st Sergt. George A. Janey, Co. H, 24th Inf.; Sergt. of Ord. William Schmalzried; Sergt. John Martin, 90th Co., C.A.; Sergt. Peter Meyer, Co. A, 27th Inf.; Private 1st Class Joseph Wannamacher, H.C. (Jan. 4, W.D.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following named officers (recently appointed) to the Cavalry arm, with rank from Oct. 9, 1903, is announced: Second Lieut. Charles W. Stewart, 19th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Emil Engel, 19th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Emmett Addis, 20th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Harry L. King, 12th Inf. Lieutenant Stewart is assigned to the 5th Cavalry and will report by telegraph to the C.O. of that regiment at Fort Logan, for assignment to a troop, and will join same. Lieutenant Engel is assigned to the 9th Cavalry, Troop H, and will join that troop at Fort Walla Walla. Lieutenant Addis is assigned to the 10th Cavalry, Troop G, and will proceed to join that troop at Fort Mackenzie. Lieutenant King is assigned to the 1st Cavalry, and will report by telegraph to the C.O. of that regiment at Fort Clark, Texas, for assignment to a troop and will join same. (Dec. 31, W.D.)

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Fort Assiniboine, Mont., the 23rd of December, 1903. Detail: Lieut. Col. William H. Beck, 3d Cav.; Major Philip G. Wales, Med. Dept.; Capt. Harry H. Pattison, 3d Cav.; Capt. Casper H. Conrad, jr., 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Theodore A. Baldwin, jr., 24th Inf.; Robert R. Wallach, 3d Cav.; William B. Cowin, 3d Cav.; Brice P. Disque, 3d Cav.; 2d Lieut. Robert B. McConnell, 24th Inf.; Charles E. Swartz, 24th Inf.; David B. Talley, 3d Cav.; William M. Nichols, 3d Cav.; George E. Nelson, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Reginald E. McNally, 3d Cav., judge advocate. (Dec. 17, D.D.)

DEATHS IN PHILIPPINES.

Manila, Jan. 2, 1904.

Adjutant General, Washington: Dysentery, William H. Laudenslager, Co. H, 28th Inf., Dec. 16; Frank Smith, Co. E, 28th Inf., Nov. 30.

Ptomaine poisoning, Coleman O. Moser, Co. L, 3d Battalion Engineers, Dec. 20.

Typhoid fever, Charley L. Kincaid, Co. A, 11th Inf., Dec. 26.

Suicide, Henry Pottier, Co. L, 27th Inf., Dec. 28.

WADE.

U.S. ARMY TRANSPORTS IN COMMISSION.

BURNSIDE—Sailed Jan. 1 from Seattle for Manila.

DIX—Sailed from Manila Dec. 22 for San Francisco.

INGALLS—At Manila.

KILPATRICK—Sailed from New York Dec. 20 for Manila with the 2d Cavalry.

LISCUM—At Manila permanently.

LOGAN—Arrived at Manila Dec. 28. To sail for San Francisco Jan. 15.

SEWARD—At Manila.

SHERIDAN—Sailed from Manila Dec. 15, for San Francisco.

SHERMAN—Arrived at San Francisco Dec. 14. To sail for Manila Feb. 1, 1904.

SUMNER—At New York.

THOMAS—Sailed from San Francisco Jan. 1 for Manila with battalion of 2d Cavalry.

WRIGHT—At Manila.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Jan. 4, 1904.

Mrs. Duncan and daughter, Miss Carol, spent a few days in Kansas City last week. The Ladies' Card Club did not meet on Dec. 31 on account of other attractions.

Capt. Herbert O. Williams entertained with a dinner one evening last week, the following guests were present: Lieut. and Mrs. McConnell, Miss Knox, Miss Grace McGonigle and Lieut. C. C. Lansing.

Mrs. Glenn McCloughrey and little son have returned from a lengthy visit with relatives at Pontiac, Ill. Lieut. Milo C. Corey, who has just returned from the Philippines, is spending a month's leave with friends in the city before proceeding to his new station, Fort Crook, Neb.

The Chicago University Glee and Mandolin Club gave a concert at Pope hall on New Year's eve. The proceeds above expenses are to be used for the Athletic Association. Mrs. Murray entertained the Chicago University Glee Club with a tea on Thursday afternoon, and Mrs. M. F. Davis served a dinner to a number of the club the same evening.

An informal hcp was enjoyed by the officers and ladies of the post on New Year's night at Pope Hall. A number of people from town were present.

Henry Loughborough, who is attending the Kansas State University in Lawrence, spent the holiday vacation with his parents, Col. and Mrs. R. H. Loughborough. He returned to Lawrence Jan. 4. Mr. and Mrs. Harwood of Kansas City were guests of Gen. and Mrs. Bell on Wednesday, Dec. 30. Major Smith S. Leach has returned from Omaha where he has been in consultation with General Sumner. Capt. L. M. Koehler, 4th Cav., has gone to Lawton, Oklahoma, for a short visit. Lieut. S. A. Cheney went to Chicago for a few days on Dec. 30. Lieut. Charles F. Leonard is visiting in Columbus Barracks.

Lieut. and Mrs. Ben Holliday Dorcy of 1135 South Broadway, city, announce the birth of a son on January 1, 1904, to whom they have given the name Duncan Birnie Dorcy. Lieutenant Dorcy belongs to the 4th Cavalry and is a student at the Service and Staff College.

All the officers of the post, in full dress uniform, called on Col. J. W. Duncan on New Year's day, meeting at post headquarters and marching to Colonel Duncan's residence. They presented a fine appearance with their brilliant uniforms and glittering sabers. Punch was served during the afternoon. Colonel Loughborough made an appropriate and happy little speech which was responded to by Colonel Duncan.

Workmen are busy in the interior of the General Service and Staff College tearing down walls to make more room for the school. The rooms are to be so arranged that General Bell may have a private office to avoid being disturbed by those entering the secretary's office.

Lieut. L. W. Prunty, 4th Cav., and Lieut. J. O. Mauborgne, 6th Inf., have been appointed assistants to the adjutant. Gen. J. Franklin Bell returned on the morning of Dec. 30, but left again on Jan. 1 in response to a message saying his father was dying.

Nearly all the work on the old mess hall has been completed. The swimming pool, which is to be used winter and summer, was the first to be finished. The four bowling alleys are also ready for use and are considered unusually fine. The gymnasium is completed and finely equipped. All that remains to be done is to secure a director.

Company F, 6th Inf., commanded by Capt. F. C. Bolles, returned by rail from Fort Crook on Dec. 20. They left about two months ago to do guard duty at Fort Crook till the arrival of the 30th Infantry from the Philippines.

A new drum major has been secured for the 6th In-

fantry band. The post authorities have engaged the services of Max P. Arnheim, a man of unusual musical ability. Besides receiving a medal from Admiral Dewey for bravery during the battle of Manila Bay on board the battleship Olympia, he has letters of recommendation from many notable people, one from Governor Cummins of Iowa.

Merritt lake, just south of the fort, is frozen over and makes an attractive place for skaters. The electric cars from the city were crowded on New Year's day with young people eager for sport. There is some talk of forming a hockey team.

Colonel Butler spent New Years in Weston, Mo. Captain Parker was a visitor in St. Joseph, Mo., last Saturday.

Lieut. E. R. Coppock, 3d Cav., is the first of the three student officers who were recently married to return with his bride. He was married to Miss Kate Chittenden, only daughter of Edwin Sedgwick Chittenden of St. Paul, Minn., on Dec. 29, in the House of Hope church. The ushers were Lieutenants Leshner and Soane, 3d Cav., Captains Morrow and Kobbe, 21st Inf., Lieutenants Boisseau and Brewer, Art. Corps, who were in full dress uniform, saber at side and chapman under arm. W. T. Graves, aide to General Kobbe, acted as best man. The bridesmaids were the Misses Messner, Grant, Schuller, Brennan, Neeley and Wood. They were gowned in white net over white taffeta, with sashes of Cavalry yellow satin. The matron of honor, Mrs. Hartin, wore her wedding dress of white satin. The bride's dress was of ivory satin with duchess lace bertha. She wore a veil and carried a prayerbook. The bride's gift to each of her maids was an Army insignia pin of gold and enamel. Lieut. and Mrs. Coppock left the same evening for Fort Leavenworth.

Col. A. L. Wagner, assistant commandant of the General Service and Staff College, has been ordered to Washington to become director in the War College of the capital, and his departure from this post will be much regretted. Colonel Wagner is considered one of the foremost living writers on military subjects. He is the author of "Security and Information," and "Organization and Tactics," two text books in use in Army colleges in both Europe and America. The family will probably remain here until spring.

A very delightful social event was the "at home" given by Mrs. Frederick W. Coleman on Dec. 29 in honor of her mother, Mrs. M. L. Forbes of Baltimore, Md., who lately arrived to spend the winter at the post. Mrs. Coleman was assisted by Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. Porter, Mrs. Connell, Mrs. Gordon and Miss Duncan. Among those present were Mrs. J. Franklin Bell, Mrs. Duncan, Mrs. Wagner, Misses Wagner, Mrs. Wygant, Mrs. McCormick, Mrs. Loughborough, Mrs. Snyder, Mrs. Steele, Mrs. Burbank, Mrs. Browne and many others.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Jan. 5, 1904.

Thirty-five Cavalry recruits arrived from Fort Slocum in the past week for the 15th Cavalry, the first to arrive for this regiment.

Mrs. LeRoy Eltinge, who has been visiting at Vancouver Barracks, arrived at the post last Sunday. Lieut. Leon R. Partridge, 15th Cav., spent the holidays with his mother at Winchester, N.H. Capt. Julian R. Lindsey, 15th Cav., arrived at the post Wednesday from special duty at Governor's Island, and has taken command of Troop K, 15th Cav. Lieut. W. W. Overton, 15th Cav., is in New York city enjoying a leave.

A man in a Cavalryman's uniform, about twenty years of age, who claims he is a member of troop M, 15th Cav., and that he will draw two months' pay on next pay day, has been making himself obnoxious to the merchants of Burlington and Winoski by getting credit. The man is not a soldier, neither is he in any way connected with the Army. The police of these two cities are on the lookout for him. His operations were unearthed by two non-commissioned officers of the 15th Cavalry.

A large party of the officers and ladies of the post went on a sleigh ride to Crescent Beach, about eighteen miles from the reservation, on New Year's evening. Upon their arrival at the inn at this place they partook of refreshments and then watched the old year out and the new one in. The party returned to the post in the wee hours of the morning.

Masters John Conklin and Delvert McMahon are confined to their homes, quite ill. Mrs. Alex. Rodgers is visiting in Washington and New York city. Mrs. John Conklin, who is confined to her home, is somewhat improved. Lieut. William S. Barriger, 15th Cav., has returned from New York city where he has been on leave. Major Curtis B. Hoppin, 15th Cav., has been appointed fire marshal and Capt. John Conklin, Art. Corps assistant.

An informal dance was held by the members of the 2d Battery, F.A., in the battery mess hall on New Year's night. A large number of young ladies from Burlington were in attendance. Caterer A. E. Brown of the post served the party an excellent repast and musicians from Winoski furnished the music. It was at a late hour that the merry party entered the barges which conveyed them to their homes.

On New Year's day Mayor John Burke and Gen. T. S. Peck of Burlington called upon Lieut. Col. Alex. Rodgers, 15th Cav., post commander, and also extended their greetings to the colonel, Major Edward E. Gayle, Art. Corps, and several other officers. Saturday afternoon Colonel Rodgers, Major J. T. Clarke, Med. Dept., Capt. F. C. Marshall and Julian R. Lindsey, 15th Cav., made a return call upon the Mayor and General at the former's office in Burlington.

The following named officers were visitors at the post from Fort Meyer, Va., in the past week: Capt. James A. Ryan and Francis J. Koester, 15th Cav.; Lieut. F. A. Ruggles, 9th Cav. Lieut. Col. George P. Borden, Major Edwin F. Glenn, Capt. Charles C. Clark, E. C. Carnahan and Grand Sturtevant, 5th Inf., of Plattburg Barracks, are the guests of Lieut. Arthur N. Pickel, 15th Cav., during the session of the general court at the post. Major Curtis B. Hoppin, 15th Cav., arrived at the post this morning from Albany, N.Y., where he has been on recruiting service. The Major has been ill for the past few days. Lieut. J. O. Rose, 15th Cav., arrived at the post Monday from leave spent at his home at Shennadoah, Iowa. He has taken command of troop D, 15th Cav.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Jan. 4, 1904.

The officers of the Cavalry and Artillery posts assembled on New Year's, shortly before noon, under their respective sub-post commanders and proceeded to the quarters of Colonel Steever, 4th Cav., for the purpose of paying their respects according to custom. Full dress was the order for the occasion. During the afternoon Mrs. Steever received the ladies of the garrison. A string quartet from the 4th Cavalry band furnished delightful music.

At last the 25th Battery is installed in quarters, having occupied those formerly used by the 7th Battery, the latter moving into the new set just completed. In all four sets of new barracks have been completed while a fourth, to be used by the students of the Farrier's and Blacksmith's School, is in the first stages of construction. These barracks are, without doubt, the finest examples of construction for the housing of troops ever erected, by this or any other government. From basement to garret they have every convenience and appointment, the very latest ideas. These buildings are two stories high with basement and attic. Double porches, which furnish ample room for lounging pur-

poses during the warm summer months, extend the length of the buildings on the front exposure. The double ends make of the rear a courtyard with double balconies traversing the main building. From the main hall on the first floor, which is accessible from both front and rear, hallways lead at right angles to a large squad room on the right and a mess hall and kitchen on the left. On either side of the hallways doors open into smaller rooms which are occupied by the company orderly room, non-commissioned officers and the organization tailor. The plan of the second floor is similar save that the space used as a mess hall below is devoted to squad room purposes. The harbor is also provided for on this floor, his room being furnished with a set bowl for hot and cold water, and with ample accommodations for two barbers to work side by side. The attic is of sufficiently large proportions to warrant its use as a gymnasium. The kitchen and pantry are arranged with convenience as the prime consideration, and from the crockery closets to the large Army range, it would hold the eye of the model housewife. The toilet rooms, lavatory and bathrooms in the basement would be a credit to any hotel in the country. The barracks accommodation in the Cavalry post is now equal to the housing of a regiment and that of the Artillery post to five batteries. The buildings are fitted with steam heating apparatus and wired for electric lighting.

Lieut. A. F. Casad and wife returned this week from Paola, Kas., where they passed the holidays at the home of Mrs. Casad's parents, Lieut. L. W. Oliver, 8th Cav., returned to the post from leave last week. 1st Sergt. James W. Dell, 7th Field Battery, who was discharged from the Service on Jan. 2, left the following day for St. Louis, Mo., where he expects to secure a position on the Exposition Guards. He will prove a valuable addition to any first class organization. He is succeeded by Sergt. William Malloy.

Lieut. C. C. Carson, Field Art., is passing a seven days' leave in Toledo, Ohio. Lieut. W. A. Austin, 4th Cav., and Mrs. Austin returned last week from Leavenworth, Kas., where they passed the Christmas holidays. The officers and ladies of the garrison danced the old year out and the new year in in the assembly room in the post administration, the party being one of the most delightful of the season. As the clock in the tower began striking the midnight hour, taps for the year that was passed was sounded by a member of the orchestra, and immediately followed by reveille for the newly-born 1904. Dancing continued until the wee small hours.

The testing of several articles of ordnance is occupying the Cavalry Board at present. These articles, comprising two styles of saddle, two of bits with curb chains, and brown saber scabbards, have been distributed among the several commands for a thorough test and report. One saddle, a combination McClellan-Whitman, combines two articles of equipment that have long been known to the Army.

The ground is once more covered with snow and the weather down to the zero mark. Drill is confined to horse exercise and instruction in the riding hall.

FORT ASSINNIBOINE.

Fort Assiniboine, Mont., Dec. 31, 1903.

Christmas eve saw the children of the entire garrison of Fort Assiniboine, Mont., and many of the grown-ups assembled in the post chapel to view a very beautiful Christmas tree. Chaplain Mills opened the entertainment with a brief prayer, which was followed by hymns sung by the children. The 3d Cavalry orchestra furnished the music. The chapel was beautifully decorated, and each child present received a gift from the hands of old Santa Claus himself, who arrived just in time to distribute presents to all the little ones. A generous stocking filled with excellent candy, an orange, an apple and a candy cane were given with every toy. Little hearts beat happily, and an hour was pleasantly spent by all.

Several Christmas dinners were given in the garrison, among them was an exceedingly pleasant dinner, where Capt. and Mrs. McDonald were host and hostess. Major Cowles, Mr. Motlow, Mr. Wallach and Mr. Taylor were the guests, the table decorations were very pretty and an excellent menu served.

Mr. and Mrs. Disque also gave a charming little dinner to Mr. Goodspeed, Mr. Nelson and Mr. Swartz. Col. and Mrs. Beck entertained Major and Mrs. Wales and Masters Victor and Philip Wales at a delicious Christmas dinner. The table decorations were particularly pretty.

A charming little dinner was given by Col. and Mrs. Dorst Dec. 29, for Col. and Mrs. Beck and Major and Mrs. Wales. The table was decorated with a brilliant, tiny Christmas tree, lit with glittering candles. Holly was artistically placed about the cloth, and dainty souvenirs for each guest present were hung from the miniature tree, tied with a long red ribbon. On pulling the ribbons the pretty gifts were easily detached.

The attractive home of Col. and Mrs. Beck was thrown open to a large number of their friends on Saturday evening, Dec. 26, the occasion being a delightful card party. A delicious luncheon was served. The prizes were exceptionally pretty and were won by Mrs. Rutherford, first prize; Mrs. Dorst, second, and Mrs. Sterling for the consolation. Major Wales and Mr. Bernard cut for the men's first prize, Mr. Bernard securing it. Major Wales received the second, and Mr. Baldwin was consoled.

Christmas in Troop K, 3d Cav., passed off in a highly satisfactory manner. Each visitor was given one of the menu cards, which were decidedly up-to-date. Wine and cake were the refreshments, and nearly all the Cavalry officers were present with their wives and friends. Lieut. and Mrs. Disque were with the troop until all the preliminaries were over and the dinner was served. Enough cannot be said for the kindness of our troop commander and Mrs. Disque in arranging the menu and assisting with the decorations. The presents were all on the tree before dinner and were distributed when the men came in.

Lieutenant Disque was presented with a pair of ebony back military brushes, trimmed in sterling silver. Mrs. Disque was given "Cherry." Booth Tarkington's new book; Lieut. and Mrs. Sterling were given a carving set, while Lieutenant Nelson received a meerschaum pipe. The many nice things said by the recipients of these tokens of Troop K's esteem will be remembered most graciously by all the men.

NEW ENGLAND NOTES.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 7, 1904.

Boston harbor posts have been somewhat inaccessible to callers of late, owing to the severity of the storm. Fort Strong is a bitter place for even guard duty under the conditions prevailing at this writing. Fort Warren is veritably a fort and the men fare rather better. Col. Samuel M. Mills and staff have comfortable office quarters in the casemate, but their residences close to the ocean outside the walls are much exposed. Fort Andrews is the most remote of the island posts. Fort Standish is being fortified gradually and soon will be well garrisoned. The two other posts are on the mainland—Fort Revere at Hull and Fort Banks at Winthrop. At the former one gets a superb view of the harbor from officers' quarters topping the hill, and the situation is ideal in time of peace and most important in war time. Fort Banks is in the heart of the little town named for Governor Winthrop and is the only post to enjoy special facilities for getting to the city and elsewhere, as a narrow-gauge

railroad is in action continuously making convenient connections with the ferries for the city.

Major S. W. Miller, U.S.A., Mrs. Miller and their two young daughters are quartered at Hotel Brunswick for the winter. They have for neighbors Gen. Edmund Rice, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Rice. The Millers add much to the social life of this exclusive hostelry.

A wedding the coming week to interest military men hereabouts is that of Thomas Leonard Livermore, Jr., son of Col. T. L. Livermore of Civil War fame, and Miss Sibbel Hall Lud, a clever and talented young woman of a fine family. Young Livermore has given up temporarily his local military duties to his mining interests in Mexico, where the couple will reside. The wedding reception, for which many cards are issued, will take place at the Vendome, Thursday, Jan. 14, at four o'clock, and will be a large and brilliant occasion.

On Jan. 32 at the United States Hotel the men who served on the Prairie in '98, not at present in service, will gather for a reunion, to be an annual affair. The roster has been prepared with great care and the souvenirs promise much as to value.

Edwin M. Norton, formerly in the U.S. Cavalry under General Young and now retired from service, was unanimously elected to command the Willard C. Kinsey Post, 139, G.A.R., of Somerville, Tuesday last. He has an excellent war record and was wounded at Appomattox.

A renomination to give satisfaction all along the New Hampshire military line was that of Gen. Jason E. Tolles to succeed himself as brigade commander. Governor Batchelder took the initiative and made the nomination, something hitherto performed by the brigade officers. General Tolles was to have retired the coming month. He has been connected with the National Guard for twenty-five years, entering as a private, and is one of the most efficient officers in New England.

Mr. Victor Mapes, author of "Captain Barrington," has placed a box at the disposal of some of the local Army folk for Wednesday matinee, Jan. 13, to witness "An English Daisy." The invited guests are Capt. Charles R. Lloyd, Mrs. Deane and sister, Miss Earle of Fort Strong, Dr. and Mrs. Walter E. Cox of Fort Banks, Lieut. and Mrs. Erainer Taylor, Art. Corps, are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son Tuesday at the residence of Mrs. Vesta Richardson of Boston, Mrs. Taylor's mother. Congratulations are going to Fort Revere to Lieut. and Mrs. Gordon Robinson, Art. Corps, on the birth of a daughter on New Year's night.

Mrs. Johnson, wife of Capt. Jacob C. Johnson of Fort Strong, gave a delightful card party Thursday last in honor of her guest, Miss Malinda Weber of Springfield, Illinois. Her other guests were the ladies of the harbor posts. Lieut. Mark H. Weber, Art. Corps, who has been visiting Capt. and Mrs. Johnson, returned to his post at the Artillery School, Fortress Monroe, early in the week. Major and Mrs. Marsh and their young son have returned from a visit to Mrs. Marsh's father, Mr. Roberts, of Brooklyn, N.Y. Captain Lloyd has also returned from leave spent in New York. Lieut. Charles E. Wheatley of Fort Andrews has applied for sick leave of one month. During his absence Lieut. A. L. Rhoades will be in command. There have been several visitors at Fort Warren, notably the mother and sister of Dr. Thornburg, and the father of Lieut. L. T. Waldron.

Lieut. R. H. Williams, who left Fort Warren for Santiago de Cuba, will return with his company and be stationed at Fort Caswell, North Carolina. M.H.B.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Dec. 31, 1903.

Lieut. James O. Ross, 15th Cav., heard of the serious illness of his brother who lives in Houston, Texas, on his arrival at El Paso and obtained leave to proceed to his brother's home, leaving El Paso the same night.

The gymnasium is almost completed and will soon be ready for use.

The target practice for this year was completed with the ending of the year, and those men who qualified will complete the course for expert riflemen.

Lieut. Stephen M. Barlow, 4th Inf., is spending a short leave in El Paso from his station at Fort Sam Houston. He is a son of Gen. John W. Barlow, U.S.A., retired. C. Gadsden Porcher, of the U.S.R.C.S., is spending a leave of absence with his parents at their farm eight miles below El Paso. Mr. Porcher is attached to the revenue cutter Manning which is at present in Alaskan waters and brought home many interesting curios and photographs, and also notes of interest regarding the Aleutian Islands.

Christmas passed very quietly at the post. About the only red mark of the day was the delicious Christmas dinner served the men through the thoughtfulness of Lieut. Morris Keck (who is in charge of the mess), and last, but by no means least, the efficiency of the cooks. The menu consisted of the following: Soup, consommé, celery, stewed oysters, roast turkey, oyster dressing, cranberry sauce, green peas, stewed corn, mashed potatoes, mince and lemon pie, chocolate cake, fruit, nuts and candy, coffee, cigars. We sincerely hope that all the posts had as good a dinner on Christmas day for the enlisted men as was provided for the 12th infantry boys by Lieutenant Keck.

Capt. Edwin P. Wolfe, Med. Dept., who was recently promoted to that rank and ordered to the Philippines, will leave very soon for his new station. Dr. Wolfe is a naturalist and botanist as well as a medical man and has been able while here to spend considerable time gathering specimens. He has a number of tarantulas, centipedes, lizards and various other bugs adorning the walls of his quarters, which look quite life-like in their strange abode.

During Christmas week another delightful chafing dish party was given by Capt. and Mrs. James W. Clinton. Those partaking of their charming hospitality were Capt. and Mrs. Alfred T. Smith, Miss Frances Smith, Capt. Glenn H. Davis, Mrs. Howell, Miss Adah Howell, Lieut. John S. Hamilton and Lieut. Morris Keck.

Contractor Pollard of El Paso has just completed a new iron fence around the post cemetery in place of the former wooden one, which was badly dilapidated.

Congressman W. R. Smith, of this district, is working for the enlargement of this post in concert with the business men of El Paso.

FORT NIOBRARA.

Fort Niobrara, Neb., Jan. 2, 1904.

The garrison has been quite gay during the holidays with receptions, teas and dances. Christmas day Mrs. Lenihan "received" from four o'clock until six. On Dec. 28, at seven p. m., Santa Claus took possession of the post chapel, where a large tree was heavily laden with pretty gifts for the children, and each of the youngsters was remembered.

Capt. J. D. Leitch arrived from Fort Des Moines Christmas eve to spend the holidays with his family, and Lieut. Henry Wiegstein came from Leavenworth to be the guest of Lieut. Alfred Brandt. Mrs. Strant arrived Christmas morning, after a week's absence in St. Louis, where she was called owing to illness in her family. Mrs. Shattuck, mother of Capt. A. B. Shattuck, left for her home in the East last Sunday. She will be greatly missed by every one in the garrison.

Christmas night the officers' mess, consisting of Captain Kirkman, Lieutenants Green, Dodge, Grier, Blythe and Brandt entertained with a "bachelor's dinner," their guests being Lieutenants Strant, Majors Bugbee, Leitch and Dr. Brown. Monday evening a hop complimentary to Captain Leitch and Lieutenant Wiegstein was given.

New Year's day Captain and Mrs. O'Neil received from three o'clock until five, assisted by the hatchets; and from four o'clock until six Mrs. Brown and daughters, Misses Rose and Florence, held a reception, the

ladies assisting being Mrs. Shattuck, Mrs. Ball and Mrs. Strant, who served the tea, and Mrs. Lenihan who served punch. Besides the garrison members, a number of town folks attended both receptions and it was a jolly day for all.

The prettiest and jolliest dance of the season was the New Year's hop. The hall was beautifully decorated with evergreen, holly and flags. Dancing was indulged in till midnight, when the band struck up "Auld Lang Syne," in which every one joined. A dainty supper was served, after which four figures of the German were danced. It was the wee small hours before the last good-bye was said, and everyone departed for home. This afternoon the band will serenade Lieutenant Wiegstein, who will depart for Leavenworth in the morning. D.V.B.

FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, Buffalo, N.Y., Jan. 4, 1904.

"On with the dance" has been the cry of the young people for the last fortnight, and they have had a merry time. There have been several swell functions given in town, and the younger element at the post have all been in attendance. Here in the city the Army girl bids fair to become as popular as the Army man, and that is saying a great deal.

Several of the officers spent Christmas out of town, among them being Capt. L. W. Jordan, Lieut. David A. Lindsay and Lieut. Kent Browning. Mrs. George Bell, jr., gave an informal luncheon for Mrs. Charles M. Truitt, who left on the 30th to join Major Truitt in San Francisco, whence they will sail for the Philippines early in the month. Dr. Dewitt has been the guest of Lieut. G. L. Townsend. Mrs. Ernest Ruffner gave a pretty card party for the young people on December 23. Prizes were won by Capt. Harold L. Jackson and Miss Johnston. Mr. H. Marshall Fales of Rutgers College has been visiting his parents, Lieut. and Mrs. H. M. Fales. Mr. Albert H. Chester has also been their guest. Several small affairs have been given in their honor.

On Christmas day all the companies enjoyed turkey and plum pudding. Company L, commanded by Capt. Harold L. Jackson, had an unusually elaborate dinner. Capt. L. W. Jordan and Lieut. H. M. Fales attended the Buffalo Club ball on Dec. 29. Capt. Harold L. Jackson gave a charming dinner in honor of Major and Mrs. Bell and Miss Bell. Lieut. and Mrs. W. R. Leonard gave a chafing dish supper to a few friends one night last week. On New Year's night Captain Jordan, Lieut. R. B. Lister, Lieut. Kent Browning, Lieut. and Mrs. Jewett, Mr. H. Marshall Fales, Miss Henrietta Mitchell and Miss Fannie Bell all attended the charity ball, one of the most brilliant affairs of the season. Miss Mitchell wore a lovely pale pink gown, and Miss Bell was charming in a pale blue mousseline de sole over taffeta. Lieut. G. L. Townsend and Lieutenant Lister are spending a few days in New York.

Lieut. John Eralden Huggins, assistant surgeon, U.S.A., of Washington, spent the holidays in town. Capt. and Mrs. Edwin B. Winans of Fort Riley spent the holidays with Mrs. Winans's parents, Gen. and Mrs. William Auman of Bidwell Parkway. M.B.S.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., Jan. 3, 1904.

Fort Crook is quite alive again. The 30th Infantry from the Philippines arrived on Dec. 27 and 28, and is now comfortably settled in the garrison. The first section, comprising 132 officers and men, arrived via the Burlington Sunday afternoon and the second section early Monday morning. The regiment is in command of Col. John J. O'Connell, who arrived with the first section. A number of Omaha people were here to greet the regiment and many drove to the fort during the afternoon. Although a number of the officers were accompanied by their families, a greater number of the ladies with their children went to various parts of the country to spend the holiday period with relatives and friends.

For Mrs. S. S. Sumner, Mrs. C. W. Hamilton, of Omaha, gave a beautiful appointed luncheon Wednesday, Dec. 30. The color scheme was red, American beauty roses, wide red satin ribbons and red-shaded candles carrying it out most effectively. Covers for fourteen were laid.

Mrs. William L. Murphy, Capt. C. W. Castle, Capt. Frederick B. Shaw and Lieut. C. C. Allen were among the guests from the garrison at a reception given New Year's day by Miss Mount, of Omaha.

Capt. Ralph R. Stogsdall gave an informal house warming Dec. 27, in honor of the coming of the 30th Infantry.

Mr. John L. Kennedy, of Omaha, gave a dinner at the Omaha Club, followed by a theater party, New Year's night. Among the guests were Captain Castle, Captain Shaw and Lieutenant Allen from Fort Crook, Lieut. Jesse D. Elliott from Fort Leavenworth and Capt. W. E. Horton and Lieut. Hamilton Bowie, of Omaha.

Company F, 6th Inf., left Tuesday, Dec. 29, for Fort Leavenworth, in command of Capt. Frank C. Boiles and Lieut. Jesse D. Elliott. The departure of both officers is much regretted.

New Year's night Capt. and Mrs. Isaac Erwin gave a delightful and attractive reception for the officers and ladies of the 30th Infantry. For Col. and Mrs. McClelland, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Burt, of Omaha, gave a dinner Monday evening.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Jan. 5, 1904.

Academic duties have been resumed after the holiday week, which has been more than usually enjoyed. The event of the week was the New Year's eve hop, Thursday, lasting until 1 a. m. Many guests were present. The usual customs were observed. Tattoo and taps sounded the farewell of 1903, reveille welcomed 1904.

On New Year's day the weather left nothing to be desired for those who delight in winter sports. A portion of the Infantry plain had been flooded and good skating was enjoyed. There was also excellent coasting, and merry parties of cadets and young ladies entered with zest into both pastimes.

At the mess hall dinner "toasts" were drunk in cider, and for the first time in the history of the Academy the cadets enjoyed the luxury of an after-dinner smoke, cigars having been permitted as aids to digestion. The menu included: Consommé royal, celery, olives, roast turkey, giblet gravy, cranberry sauce, mashed potatoes, string beans, apricot ice cream, cake, fruit, coffee, cigars, cider. Toasts: "Football," Edward L. Farnsworth, '04; "The Corps," Robert P. Harbold, '04; "The Ladies," Donald C. McDonald, '04; "The Class," Robert M. Dandred, '04; "1904," Alvin B. Barker, '06.

A very pleasant Christmas entertainment was given at the post schoolhouse on Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 30. The young people enjoyed the never failing delights of Punch and Judy and the mysteries of a sleight-of-hand performance among other pleasures.

Mrs. Sedgwick Pratt, Mrs. John M. Carson, of Washington; Mrs. J. R. Clagett and Miss Clagett have been among guests recently registered at the hotel. On Saturday we had a very real blizzard which happily was of brief duration. We have been experiencing since Sunday a temperature which fell to 20 degrees below zero, it is said, in some quarters of the post, and during the night. Navigation between this point and Newburgh has ceased. The ferry between West Point and Garrison has not been running for some days.

BLACK, STARR & FROST

SUCCESSORS TO

BALL, BLACK & CO.**JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS**

436 FIFTH AVENUE, COR. 39th ST.

NEW YORK.

**J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS.**

No. 21 Broad Street, New York.

Issue Letters of Credit to Travelers, Payable in Any Part of the World.
Draw Bills of Exchange and make Telegraphic Transfers of Money on Europe and California. Buy and Sell Investment Securities**MONEYS ADVANCED ON ALLOTMENTS**

To Army and Navy Officers by

J. BOAS, Banker and Broker, 330 Montgomery St. San Francisco, Cal**RETIRED CAPITALIST.**

Will advance on short notice financial accommodations to Army and Navy officers, retired or in active service. Confidential, Equitable Finance Co., 27 Broadway, N.Y.

2ND LIEUTENANT ARTILLERY CORPS, desirable station, Light Battery, desires transfer with **2ND LIEUTENANT INFANTRY**, Feb. 2, 1901. X. Y. X., care of Army and Navy Journal, N. Y. City.**WANTED.**

Capable musicians for Band, 30th U.S. Infantry. Vacancies for all good performers on different instruments with best chances for promotion. Probable opportunities for outside work. Apply to Adjutant, 30th U.S. Infantry, Fort Crook, Nebraska.

2D LIEUTENANT OF INFANTRY Oct. 9, 1903 desires to transfer with any **2D LIEUTENANT OF CAVALRY**. Address X.X., care Army and Navy Journal, N.Y. City.**2ND LIEUT. OF ARTILLERY** would like transfer with **2ND LIEUT. OF INFANTRY**. About (90) ninety on the lineal list of Artillery. Would transfer with any February 2nd man. Desirable station. Address, Applicant, care of Army and Navy Journal, New York city.**FIRST LIEUTENANT OF ARTILLERY**, commissioned Sept. 23, 1901, with desirable station near large city, wishes to transfer with **FIRST LIEUTENANT OF INFANTRY**. Address Artillery, care of Army and Navy Journal, N. Y. City.**HENRY K. COALE, MESS CHESTS** and Camp Supplies Illustrated list on request. 136 Washington St., Chicago.**COACHING FOR THE ARMY, THE MARINE CORPS, THE U. S. ACADEMIES AND COLLEGE.** W. PATTERSON ATKINSON, 19 Fairfield St., Montclair, N.J.**SANDFORD & SANDFORD, MERCHANT TAILORS AND IMPORTERS.** 176 FIFTH AVENUE, Bet. 22d & 23d Sts., NEW YORK.**F. W. DEVOE & C. T. RAYNOLDS CO.**
ARTISTS' MATERIALS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.Catalogues of our various departments on request.
NEW YORK—191 Fulton St. CHICAGO—176 Randolph St.**LOANS TO ARMY AND NAVY
OFFICERS EXCLUSIVELY****SECURITY LOAN AND TRUST CO.,**

21 Stockton Street, San Francisco, Cal

**George A. & William B. King,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW**

No. 728 17th Street, Washington, D. C.

Special Attention to Cases before the Court of Claims.

"Army and Navy Preparatory School."

Prepares young men for admission to the United States Military Academy, the United States Naval Academy, all the Principal Colleges and Universities and for direct Commissions in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps. For further information address E. Swavely, Headmaster, 1847 Roanoke Street, N. W., Wash. ton, D.C.

The KEELEY CURE For Drunkenness, Morphine, Opium, Cocaine and other Drug Using.
Send for Service Testimonials
Twenty years established. All correspondence confidential.
BRIGHT, ILLINOIS.**JACOB REED'S SONS.**

Founded 1824 By Jacob Reed.

Nearly 80 years of successful Uniform tailoring qualify us as experts in making

Army Uniforms

We are well equipped to supply everything required by the new regulation and show a large range of cloths for making

Service Coats,**Trousers and****Overcoats,**

which may also be had from waterproofed cloths if desired.

WATERPROOF RAIN COATS A SPECIALTY.

Price lists, samples and self-measuring blanks sent on application.

JACOB REED'S SONS,

Chestnut Street West of Broad,

PHILADELPHIA.

H. V. KEEP SHIRT COMPANY.

Our new price list and description of shirts will be sent on request.

1147 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

**Financial
Accommodations**

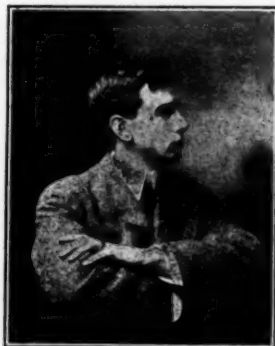
on short notice to Army and Navy Officers, active or retired, at home or abroad. Call or write for full particulars

Louis Silverman

BANKER

Established 1852

140 Nassau Street, New York City.

**R. C. SHELDON,**

258 Broadway,

New York City.

Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States

HENRY CLEWS, JAMES B. CLEWS, JOHN H. CLEWS
Member N. Y. Stock Exchange. Member N. Y. Stock Exchange
G. P. HOLZNER, Member New York Stock Exchange.**HENRY CLEWS & CO.**

BANKERS, 11, 13, 15 and 17 BROAD ST., N.Y.

Orders executed for investment or on margin. 3% interest allowed on deposits, subject to Check. Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Government and other High-Grade Bonds bought and sold.

NATIONAL SOCIETY

ARMY OF THE PHILIPPINES,

GENERAL CHARLES KING, President.

Qualifications for membership, honorable service in the Philippines. Army or Navy, prior to July 4, 1902. No initiation fee. Annual dues \$1.00. Life membership \$5.00. Next Annual Reunion, at St. Louis, 1904. For information address A. E. Fout, National Secretary, 4294 Cook Ave., St. Louis.

The Society of The Army of Santiago de Cuba

MAJ. GEN. W. R. SHAFER, U.S.A., President.

This Society was organized in the Governor's Palace at Santiago, on July 31st, 1898 (14 days after the surrender). All officers and soldiers who worthily participated in that memorable campaign are eligible to membership. Annual dues are \$1.00. Life membership, \$35.00. No initiation fee. Send for application blanks to Major A. C. SHARPE, Secretary and Treasurer, Denver, Colo.

The next retirement in the Navy, owing to the age limit, will be that of Rear Admiral Charles O'Neil on March 15, and following this these retirements will occur during 1904: Rear Admiral M. L. Johnson, June 1; Rear Admiral John J. Read, June 17; Rear Admiral John C. Watson, Aug. 24; Comdr. (Chief Engineer) James H. Perry, Aug. 31; Rear Admiral Merrill Miller, Sept. 12; Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers, Oct. 3; Rear Admiral W. C. Wise, Nov. 8; Rear Admiral Silas W. Terry, Dec. 28. In the Marine Corps the only retirement will be that of Col. George C. Reid on Dec. 15.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

Cable Address: Armynavy, New York.

Entered at the New York P. O. as Second Class Matter.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1904.

SENIORITY OR SELECTION, WHICH?

It is well known that many officers of the Army seriously oppose the policy of selecting for the rank of general officers holding rank below that of colonel. So strong is this opposition that serious consideration is being given to the question of bringing the matter to the attention of Congress with a view to changing the law so that the President would be limited in his selection of general officers to colonels. To accomplish this purpose it is proposed to introduce the following bill in Congress: "An act to increase the efficiency of the permanent military establishment of the United States. Be it enacted, etc., that in time of peace the lieutenant general of the Army shall be selected from the major generals thereof; that the major generals shall be selected from the brigadier generals thereof; and that the brigadier generals of the United States Army shall be selected from the colonels thereof who have served as commissioned officers in the Army for thirty or more years."

We have never been disposed to give more than a qualified assent to the principle of selection, forseeing an application of it that would work great injustice and evoke a spirit of profound discontent in the Army. This result seems to us to have been reached and the principle of selection is on trial accordingly. As General Grant once said: "If you wish to secure the repeal of an obnoxious law, enforce it!" In this case it is only proposed to limit the application of the law, not to repeal it wholly, and the War Department has itself furnished the most powerful argument for doing so. The Secretary in his testimony before the House Committee on Military Affairs, said: "The only principle of selection we have is that of general efficiency." This is a term of broad application. What does the Secretary mean by "efficiency"? Is it efficiency from the civilian or from the military point of view? The two standards do not always agree; to the civilian the spectacular and the exceptional appeal, while to men of military training it is all around efficiency and a regard for the conservative methods of the Service, approved by long experience. It is not merely getting done the things which at the moment appear important to have done, but getting things done with proper considerations for the methods and the traditions which distinguish a military from a civil service. Pride of position, honorable ambition for advancement, and a recognition of the claims of rank and the necessity for military subordination are not to be disregarded without awakening a sense of injustice in the Army which is seriously prejudicial to esprit de corps.

The Secretary rightly says that "there is no presumption whatever that the best man will be at the head of the list of colonels;" but if, as he further says, "it does not follow that a colonel is more competent to perform the duties of a general officer than those below him," then we have been most unfortunate in our selection of officers and our Army is in a bad way. The Secretary also says that a reasonable part of the promotions to general officers "should be made primarily with reference to the performance of duty." Again we require a definition. What kind of duty is here referred to? Is it duty at Washington, under the eye of the President, or that steady devotion to the often disagreeable and most trying experience of service with troops which, while it may take an officer far from Washington furnishes precisely the knowledge and training he most needs when it comes to handling troops in the field? It was the patient, plodding Grant who, during the Civil War, distanced all of the brilliant contemporaries who started so much ahead of him in the race. He was probably one of the very last of all those in our service who would at the beginning of his career have been pointed out by selection for advancement. Our Butlers and our Bankses were able to push ahead of him. Why? Because they had a skill in bringing influence to bear at Washington which the modest Grant did not possess, and would not have exercised if he had had it, and which, if all reports do not go astray, is still effective in controlling military selection.

One great secret of General Grant's success was the fact that, during the Mexican War, he received a most thorough training in a subordinate position. And the most trying experiences of his life were those which he found in the end most valuable, teaching him those lessons of patience, subordination and self-abnegation, which it is all important that a soldier should learn, and especially important that he should learn in early life. "It is good for a man that he bear the yoke in his youth." It is true, of course, that a man may linger too long in the routine of subordination and thus become unfitted for the larger duty of a more exalted position, but it is equally true that by rapid advancement a younger man may be too soon deprived of lessons that it is necessary that he should learn, and which can only be learned by that direct contact with troops from which advance to the position of general officer removes him. As a

volunteer officer of our Civil War said, explaining why he passed direct from civil life to the rank of general officer, without going through the intermediate grade of field officer, as he at first thought of doing; he learned on inquiry from a military friend that "it was a darned sight easier to be a general than a colonel."

The position of the Army with reference to selection is illustrated by that of the man who was in favor of the Maine liquor law, but opposed to its enforcement. They believe in the principle of selection, but they have a very profound distrust of the ability of our civil administration, or even our military administrators, to select with sole regard to military efficiency, experience and knowledge, wholly unbiased by personal and political solicitation or other considerations of like nature.

If an avoidance of personality did not compel us to refrain from comparisons, we could easily show what excellent reasons the Army have for this distrust of selection. Whatever the advantages of selecting for the rank of brigadier general, young officers with comparatively limited experience, there is certainly one obvious disadvantage. If the selection made upon short acquaintance does not prove to be a happy one, the officer continues longer in a position to which he is not adapted, and for a longer time blocks promotion, to the discouragement and disgust of the hundreds of officers who follow after him.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

After considerable delay the President on Jan. 8 sent to the Senate the promotions and appointments to general rank in the Army. Brig. Gen. George L. Gillespie, Chief of Engineers, is given the permanent appointment in the grade of major general and will be assigned to duty as first assistant to the Chief of Staff upon the promotion of Major Gen. Adna R. Chaffee to be lieutenant general and Chief of Staff. In detail the promotions and retirements are as follows: Major Gen. Adna R. Chaffee to be lieutenant general, vice Young, to be retired from active service.

To be major generals: Brig. Gen. William A. Kobbé, vice Chaffee, to be appointed lieutenant general; Brig. Gen. Joseph P. Sanger, vice Kobbé, to be retired from active service; Brig. Gen. Alfred E. Bates, Paymaster General, vice Sanger, to be retired from active service; Brig. Gen. Wallace F. Randolph, Chief of Artillery, vice Bates, to be retired from active service.

To be brigadier generals: Col. Alfred Mordecai, Ord. Dept., vice Kobbé, to be appointed major general; Col. Harry L. Haskell, 3d Inf., vice Sanger, to be appointed major general; Col. Forrest H. Hathaway, Asst. Q.M. Gen., vice Mordecai, to be retired from active service; Col. Asher C. Taylor, Art. Corps, vice Haskell, to be retired from active service; Col. John C. Butler, Ord. Dept., vice Hathaway, to be retired from active service; Lieut. Col. Charles J. Allen, C.E., vice Taylor, to be retired from active service; Col. John G. Butler, Ord. True, Deputy Q.M. Gen., vice Butler, to be retired from active service; Col. Frank M. Cox, Asst. Paymaster Gen., vice Allen, to be retired from active service; Col. Jacob Kline, 21st Inf., vice True, to be retired from active service; Col. William E. Dougherty, 8th Inf., vice Cox, to be retired from active service; Col. William S. McCaskey, 20th Inf., vice Kline, to be retired from active service; Col. Albert L. Mills, superintendent of the Military Academy (captain 1st Cav.), vice Dougherty, to be retired from active service.

Staff Corps: Col. Francis S. Dodge, Asst. Paymaster Gen. (promoted from lieutenant colonel and Deputy Paymaster Gen.), vice Cox (appointed brigadier general), to be Paymaster General of the Army with the rank of brigadier general, for the period of four years, vice Bates, to be appointed major general; Col. Alexander Mackenzie, C.E., to be Chief of Engineers, with the rank of brigadier general, vice Gillespie, to be appointed major general.

Chief of Artillery: Col. John P. Story, Art. Corps, to be Chief of Artillery with the rank of brigadier general, vice Randolph, to be appointed major general.

It will be noted that by these promotions the permanent vacancy in the grade of major general is filled by the appointment of Gen. G. L. Gillespie, and the two permanent vacancies in the grade of brigadier general are filled by the appointment of Col. W. S. McCaskey and Col. A. L. Mills (captain 1st Cav.). Appointment to the grade of major general with a view to his immediate retirement was offered Brig. J. C. Weston, Commissary General, but it was refused. General Weston is now in perfect health again, and has six years more to service. He feels that he is able to perform active service, and will therefore remain on the active list of the Army for the present.

Orders have been sent Rear Admiral William C. Wise, commanding the Training Squadron now at Pensacola, to proceed with his squadron to Guantanamo. This is in line with the naval policy to be pursued with reference to the naval station at Guantanamo. It is to be the home port of the Caribbean Sea Squadron. There is no plan at present to increase the fleet off Colon by the addition of the Training Squadron, though it has been suggested that a cruise to San Domingo from Guantanamo would be a convenient distance for the squadron to cover and the diplomatic advantage of the presence of the squadron there, in view of the present condition of affairs in that country, is readily admitted. From now on Guantanamo will be used as a regular rendezvous for

the ships in the Caribbean, and the statement is authorized at the Navy Department that the sending of ships will have no more significance than the sending of ships to Hampton Roads. Instead of rendezvousing ships at Norfolk or Charleston, Guantanamo will be used, as it can be, to much better advantage. It is pointed out in this connection that the wisdom of the administration in selecting this port for the naval base in the Caribbean has already been justified. The work of improving the station there will go on as rapidly as Congress will appropriate the necessary funds.

Judge Advocate General Davis, U.S.A., has this week rendered an opinion on the question as to the actual time when an officer's leave of absence begins. Congress enacted a law which provided that leaves of absence took effect from the time an officer left his post, except when the officer was serving abroad, and then when he arrived at the first home port. This raised the question as to how time spent by officers in stop-overs when traveling from Manila should be counted. Officers when leaving the Philippines often stop over in Japan for a week or two, or decide to return by the way of Europe. It is evident that this time should be counted against their leave of absence, so Judge Advocate General Davis has held that a specified time for travel between San Francisco and Manila, Cuba and New York, Honolulu and San Francisco should be determined and allowed officers in journeying between these points. In other words, officers granted leaves while serving in the Philippines will probably be allowed a month for travel to this country, and all time in excess of this period will be charged against their leave of absence.

During the present year and following the retirement of Gen. S. B. M. Young, U.S.A., on Jan. 9, there will be retirements among four brigadier generals, six colonels, four lieutenant colonels, and two majors, as the result of the age limit. These retirements will be as follows: Lieut. Col. Charles J. Allen, Corps of Engineers, Jan. 31; Major William W. Gilbert, Pay Department, March 3; Col. Timothy E. Wilcox, Medical Department, April 26; Brig. Gen. J. P. Sanger, May 4; Brig. Gen. William A. Kobbé, May 10; Col. Aurel Mordecai, Ordnance Department, June 30; Brig. Gen. Peter C. Hains, July 6; Brig. Gen. A. E. Bates, Paymaster General, July 16; Lieut. Col. H. S. Kilbourne, Medical Department, Aug. 14; Major Jerome A. Watrous, Pay Department, Sept. 6; Lieut. Col. Peter Leary, jr., Art. Corps, Sept. 15; Col. John R. McGinness, Ordnance Department, Sept. 17; Col. Harry L. Haskell, 3d Inf., Sept. 24; Lieut. Col. Samuel L. Woodward, 7th Cav., Oct. 25; Col. Jacob Kline, 21st Inf., Nov. 5; Col. John J. O'Connell, 30th Inf., Dec. 16.

The Panama correspondent of the New York Evening Post, describing conditions on the Isthmus, says: "The houses the French built will be a great saving to the Americans. 'All you need in this climate is a tight tin roof,' old residents say, and that the French bungalows still retain, though floors and walls are decayed after ten years of neglect. Baths are another requisite, and these the French also provided, but sparingly, and they will need many repairs. At present there is only one shower-bath on the Isthmus. You might run out naked into a torrential rain, if you do not mind getting a possible chigger in your toe, red bugs on your legs, or a rose-manna under your skin. This last causes a swelling like a carbuncle, which has to be treated with a scalpel. One of the American canal commissioners got one in his ear."

Rear Admiral Henry C. Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, in his hearing before the House Naval Committee this week urged that an increase of three thousand men be authorized in the enlisted force of the Navy. The present maximum enlisted allowed the Navy is 31,000 and this is not entirely recruited. Admiral Taylor was the first officer of the Navy to appear before the House Committee on Naval Affairs in reference to the Appropriation bill for this year.

The Secretary of War this week issued a circular dated Jan. 5, calling the attention of the officers and employees of the War Department to the regulations governing the giving out of information relative to official business. In the opinion of the Secretary too much information has been given out by those not in authority at the War Department and he proposes that the practice shall be stopped.

The board for the revision of the firing regulations of the Army has completed its work and submitted to the General Staff its report. It is expected that the new regulations recommended by the board will be printed in about a month's time. Few changes were made by the board, the most important being the elimination of the rapid fire at 500 yards as part of a marksman's qualification.

A summary of enlistments for the line of the Army during the month of November, 1903, is as follows: Enlistments for general recruiting service, 1,867; enlistments in cities, 1,382; enlistments at military posts and surrounding towns and in the field, 485; total, 1,867.

MOUNTED PAY FOR ARTILLERY OFFICERS.

The Chief of Artillery recommends that legislation be requested of Congress which will secure to Artillery staff officers the same pay and allowances as are now granted to regimental and battalion staff officers of the Infantry and Cavalry arms and in the same proportion and gives reasons therefor.

In commenting on this report and the accompanying documents, Col. E. H. Crowder, General Staff, Chief of First Division, says: "It is to be noted that by the legislation affecting the Infantry and Cavalry arms advanced rates of pay are given only to officers whose duties require them to be mounted, and that in the case of battalion and squadron adjutants and quartermasters (1st and 2d lieutenants) the advanced rates of pay allowed them are in excess of mounted pay. It would seem, therefore, that the provision for increased pay made in behalf of squadron and battalion adjutants and quartermasters of Infantry and Cavalry was based upon two grounds, viz., (1) That they were on duty requiring them to be mounted and (2), that they were employed on staff duty.

"Under the Reorganization Act of 1901 all regimental staff positions in the Artillery disappeared and were substituted by the staff positions enumerated above. One of the reasons which controlled Congress in extending to officers of Infantry and Cavalry performing regimental staff duty increased rates of pay, namely, that they were on duty requiring them to be mounted, cannot be urged generally in favor of Artillery officers on corresponding staff duty. But to these Infantry and Cavalry officers by the fact that they were performing staff duty the Artillery arm has been discriminated against and is entitled to relief.

"Some measure of relief can be extended the Artillery under existing pay statutes. (1261 and 270, R.S.).

"Of the several classes of officers enumerated in A.R. 1450, as entitled to mounted pay without special certificates, those serving with troops of Cavalry, with field or siege batteries organized and equipped as such, with companies of mounted Infantry, and military attachés to embassies and legations at foreign capitals, are plainly upon duty requiring them to be mounted and are properly included in this regulation. Officers of the several staff corps below the rank of major are included under a decision of the Comptroller that it was the effect of Section 1261, R.S., to give to all captains and lieutenants mounted pay who were entitled to mounted pay under prior laws, unless some other rate of pay was specially provided for them (2 Comp. Dec. Vol. 42, p. 91). The only other officers covered by A.R. 1450 are authorized aids duly appointed, and it is clear that these and all other departmental and divisional staff officers are on duty requiring them to be mounted primarily, because they are accredited to a commander who is required to be mounted on all occasions of duty with troops.

"The practice has been to refuse mounted pay to post headquarters staff officers and to grant such pay to departmental and divisional headquarters staff officers. What should be the rule as to the new and intermediate Artillery district headquarters? Can the list of officers enumerated in A.R. 1450, as entitled to mounted pay without special certificates, be extended so as to include any of the officers detailed to staff duty at these latter headquarters?

"Artillery district commanders command the posts at which district headquarters are located and, as post commanders, are assisted by a post staff. But their commands are not limited to the troops serving at district headquarters, but include all troops within the limits of their districts, in some instances more than a regiment. The troops of a district are in many cases easily concentrated and the occasions for such concentration are likely to increase rather than diminish with the development of the arm. In common with other arms the Artillery is subject to call for the suppression of riots and disorders and must frequently assemble in tactical formations for drills, parades and inspections. When concentrated for any of these purposes the Artillery district commander must be mounted and should be assisted by a mounted staff, and the Artillery district adjutant is plainly one of the staff officers of the district who should be mounted and may, I think, be properly included in A.R. 1450 as entitled to mounted pay without a certificate.

"But paragraph 1450 has no authority in law other than Sections 1261 and 1270, R.S., and it would be manifestly contrary to the provisions of these sections to enumerate in said paragraph as being entitled to mounted pay any officers who are not on duty requiring them to be mounted. Considering the character of the duties performed by Artillery district staff officers other than the adjutant, I do not see my way clear to advise that any of them be included in this regulation as entitled to mounted pay without special certificates. Doubtless within some of the districts there is necessity for mounting certain of these other district staff officers, but such necessity does not generally exist and all such officers should, under the statutes referred to, be left to the concluding provision of A.R. 1450, which requires special certificates to be issued in their behalf.

"Artillery officers detailed as assistants to the Chief of Artillery are on duty so closely allied to that of aids duly appointed that they are, I think, manifestly entitled to mounted pay, and paragraph 1450 may be amended to include them without violating the sections of the Revised Statutes referred to.

"If this view is approved paragraph 1450 will be amended in the forthcoming revision of Army regulations to include assistants to the Chief of Artillery and Artillery district adjutants, thus providing mounted pay for twenty-three officers of Artillery. This number will probably be increased by special certificates issued to department commanders, but it is not thought that the total receiving mounted pay will exceed thirty-five.

"If the pay of Artillery officers is to be equalized with that of Infantry and Cavalry officers, provision would have to be made for one-fifth the total number of captains, 1st lieutenants and 2d lieutenants, or for thirty-nine officers in each of these grades—a total of 117. To accomplish this legislation will be necessary."

"Recommend the Chief of Staff approve this report and the Secretary of War authorize amendment of paragraph 1450 A.R. accordingly. If the paragraph be so amended mounted pay will be allowed to adjutants of Artillery districts and to two assistants to the Chief of Artillery without certificate by department commanders as is now required.

"CHAFFEE, Major General."
"Approved by the Chief of Staff, H. A. Greene, Lieut. Col., 1st Inf., secretary."

REPORT ON THE CASE OF GENERAL WOOD.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs on Jan. 4 made a favorable report on the nomination of Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood to be a major general in the Army. Eight members of the committee, two of them Democrats, signed the report, recommending confirmation, and a minority report, signed by Senators Scott, of West Virginia, and Blackburn, of Kentucky, was also submitted to the Senate. Senator Foraker made the majority report. He begins his report by stating that Mr. Estes G. Rathbone made the following six charges against General Wood:

- 1—Issuing orders and instructions to courts prejudicial to Rathbone.
- 2—Authorizing the use of ex-parte depositions.
- 3—Granting a concession to and accepting gifts from the Jai Alai.
- 4—Complicity with Runcie in an article reflecting on General Brooke.
- 5—Directing Cuban auditor to violate law in treatment of accounts.
- 6—Utilizing services of an ex-convict to displace his superior officer and secure the latter's position.

Senator Foraker says: "Every witness was allowed to testify as to any fact of which he might have knowledge and desired to speak, without regard to whether, in the estimation of the committee, the same was relevant, competent, or important as testimony with respect to the charges under consideration. In General Wood's behalf a statement was submitted, which had been made by him to the committee on relations with Cuba, in answer to a statement made before that committee by Mr. Rathbone." Senator Foraker disposes of charge two by calling attention to the fact that General Wood acted throughout the Rathbone trial under the immediate supervision of the Secretary of War, whose instructions General Wood carried out to the letter. Senator Foraker says in his report that there is positively no foundation for this charge. It is refuted by Rathbone's own witnesses to the effect that Rathbone's lawyers had not only admitted the admissibility of the depositions in question, but had made use of them in the defense.

Charge three, the report says, is thoroughly disposed of, for according to all the testimony General Wood never granted any concession to the Jai Alai. His only action in reference thereto was the handing down of a decision, rendered in the War Department, to the effect that, as military governor, he had no jurisdiction in the leasing by the municipality of Havana of its property to the Jai Alai, he having held up the lease until he could ascertain from the War Department the extent of his jurisdiction under the Foraker act.

It is further shown that General Wood accepted a gift from the Jai Alai only as he was about to leave Cuba, when his authority in the island was about to expire. Of his acceptance of the gift, Secretary Root says: "To have refused this and other gifts made at the same time would have been discourteous, injurious and unjustifiable."

The fourth charge in detail is as follows:

"I also charge him with complicity with another Army officer in the preparation and publication of an article reflecting discreditably upon their ranking officer in violation of an accepted canon of military service and constituting an offense commonly known as 'conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.'"

This charge is disposed of as follows: "During the month of October, 1899, Mr. Ray Stannard Baker, representing McClure's Magazine, arrived at Santiago with letters of introduction to General Wood, whom he informed that he had come to Cuba for the purpose, primarily, of writing an article about General Wood, to be one of a series of articles on men prominently identified with the Spanish-American War, which he had been commissioned to write for publication in McClure's Magazine. Mr. Baker wanted data for such an article. General Wood thereupon introduced him to Major Runcie, with a request to Major Runcie that he would give Mr. Baker such information as he desired, as he had done with other correspondents."

"Mr. Baker obtained his information, wrote his article and published it in McClure's Magazine for February, 1900. Runcie's article, published in the North American Review for February, 1900, entitled 'American Misgovernment of Cuba,' severely criticised the administration of General Brooke, who was then in command of the Division of Cuba. When the article appeared Major Runcie claimed to be greatly surprised that it should have been published over his name, and charged that Mr. Baker had violated a promise not to allow it to be so published. It developed later that when Major Runcie prepared his article he forwarded it to Mr. Baker by letter, of which the following is a copy:

"Santiago de Cuba, Nov. 26, 1899.

"My dear Baker: Use this in any way you think fit, in any publication, preferably Harper's Weekly, but don't put my name to it unless you think it necessary. I have had hard work to keep within bounds of space and temper, for it would have been much easier to dictate a volume than to write these few pages. You can cut it as you like, and you can call me a special correspondent or any other hard name, but now is the time to print this where it will be read. Things here have recently been even worse than when you were here, but there seems to be a dawning light around Washington, and it may be a better day for Wood and for Cuba."

"Command me kindly to Frank Norris when you see him and believe me always.

"Faithfully yours,

"J. E. RUNCIE."

The report continues by showing that the testimony of both General Wood and Mr. Baker agrees in every detail and shows that General Wood had no knowledge of the article, while Runcie's testimony is merely to the effect that after he had written and sent the article, General Wood asked him if he had written such an article, and Runcie replied that he had. Runcie's statement in this respect is unsupported and denied by Wood. Moreover, it was conclusively shown on cross-examination that Runcie had deceived Wood on several occasions, by his own admissions, and the committee regarded the charge as entirely unsupported by the evidence which reflected, when taken in conjunction with the cross-examination of Runcie, severely on the latter.

Charge five is promptly dismissed, there having been introduced no evidence in support thereof.

Charge six is declared to have been shown by the evidence to have been a spiteful and malicious declaration made without excuse of any kind and prompted by a spirit of revenge and wanton vilification. It is clearly shown by the evidence that no charges affecting the char-

acter of Bellairs ever came to the knowledge of General Wood until considerably after Bellairs had been sent from Cuba to China by the Associated Press. It is, moreover, a part of the testimony of Mr. Diehl, assistant superintendent of the Associated Press, that "I thought there was a great mistake made about this man; he had such excellent credentials in Key West, from either Henry Villard or his son, and also credentials from the British ministry, and from the Evening Post and the London Standard. In view of these credentials, when they said he was a criminal, I thought it was impossible." It is further shown that Bellairs was received in the best society, and that there was absolutely nothing in his Cuban record to occasion suspicion regarding his character on the part of General Wood.

By the testimony of Secretary Root it is shown that General Wood received his commission as a brigadier general by the direct order of President McKinley, who believed that his conspicuous services in Cuba entitled him to such promotion. It was shown, moreover, by the same testimony that there are now in the Army but five men who had ever commanded a regiment in action at the beginning of the War with Spain, and only eleven men who, at the beginning of the war with Spain, had ever commanded a regiment either in war or peace. The five men who had commanded a regiment in war at the beginning of the War with Spain are all seniors of Wood, all major generals but General Randall, who stands next in order.

Senator Foraker's report has this to say about General Wood's appointment as brigadier general:

"When General Wood was made a brigadier general of the Regular Army by appointment of President McKinley and by the unanimous vote of the Senate, he was advanced over many officers, who had been longer in the Service, and who, until then, held higher rank than he had held. There might have been at that time some propriety in urging objection on such an account to his confirmation, but there was no objection of the kind, because it was then well understood that his promotion by President McKinley was because—in the judgment of the President, who, under the Constitution and the laws, has a right to select without regard to seniority in the appointment of generals—General Wood had rendered conspicuous and meritorious services, and had shown abilities and qualifications that well entitled him, in the judgment of the President, to the rank he was thus giving him, especially in view of the service he was then rendering as military governor of Cuba."

"The Senate and all others who were interested to have knowledge on the subject, were familiar with the fact that the advancement of General Wood at that time was made for these reasons; and that as a result of it, he was given rank over brother officers who had theretofore been his superiors."

"That appointment and that confirmation do not seem to be now open to objection; but if it is to be considered at all, attention is called to the testimony of the Secretary of War."

This testimony is then quoted in full, showing how Mr. Root presented the names of officers to President McKinley for promotion and stating the commands different officers had exercised prior to the War with Spain.

"There seems to be an opinion widely entertained," says Senator Foraker farther on, "that General Wood is now by this appointment being jumped over the other officers superior to him in rank and of longer and more important service. Such is not the case. General Sumner and General Wood were, when this nomination was made, the ranking brigadier generals of the Army. Both were at the same time nominated to fill the two vacancies then occurring to be major generals. General Sumner has been confirmed. Only one vacancy in the rank of major general remains, and that is the one to which General Wood has been appointed."

"It would seem to be enough, in view of his good record, to justify the President in giving him this appointment; that he is now the ranking brigadier general, and naturally the first man to be considered of the whole Army in connection with such an appointment. It will not be contended, or at least it has not been contended by any one, that in appointing a major general to fill the vacancy now existing, the President should select for that appointment any officer of the Army below the rank of brigadier general. That is to say, no colonel or lieutenant colonel or other officer of less rank has been suggested as ready to be advanced over all the fifteen brigadier generals of the Army to the rank of major general."

"If, therefore, the question of determining who shall have this appointment must be confined, as it is, to the fifteen brigadiers, a mere glance at their respective records will show that, while all are apparently capable and efficient officers, not one of them has a better claim, by reason of his past record and experience as a commander, than has General Wood, and in the opinion of the committee no one has in view of his present rank equal claim to him on the ground of merit, measured by the considerations suggested."

One of the most interesting exhibits in support of the contention of the majority of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs that General Wood should be confirmed is the following letter from General Wood, dated Manila, July 29, 1903, to Mr. Ray Stannard Baker. The letter follows:

[Personal and confidential.]

"Mr. Ray Stannard Baker,

"Care McClure's Magazine, New York City, N.Y.

"Dear Mr. Baker: There have been so many falsehoods in circulation recently concerning my alleged connection with the Runcie article, published in the North American Review of February, 1900, that I have requested the authorities of the War Department to look into the matter, provided that they were not fully satisfied with the statements which I have long since submitted, and which cover the matter fully."

"I have given your name and address to the War Department and to the President and have requested the latter to call upon you and show you the letters and statements made. I do not know that he will see fit to do this, but if he does, I hope that you will tell him the purpose of your visit to Cuba in 1899 and why it was you wanted as much information as you could get on Cuba. I have told them of my reference of you to Runcie for information as to the condition of affairs in the judiciary and department of justice generally, etc."

"I knew nothing of what Mr. Runcie sent you, or whether he had sent anything at all, until the article appeared in the February issue of the Review; at the date of his letter transmitting the article to you, November 26, I must have been in Puerto Principe. Upon the appearance of the article I learned for the first time that Runcie had sent you what he described as the memoranda. He declared, however, that he had told you that the memoranda was not to be published, either in whole or in part, but was sent simply for your own information concerning Cuban affairs, and it was not until the publication of the editorial in the Evening Post which

brought out his letter of transmittal and your letters in that I discovered the true situation."

"Runcie seemed to appreciate the attitude I had taken defending him until the disclosure of the communications referred to was brought about; from that time on he has grown more bitter each day, and he has apparently of late been telling various people that I knew all about the article, its character, etc., which is absolutely false. I told him to talk with you freely and fully, but never supposed for a moment that he would assail the Administration of which I was the representative, or the officer whom I had relieved (General Brooke)."

"For the reason of old friendship and a knowledge of Runcie's temperament and infirmities, and from the further fact that he assured me personally that he had never spoken against me or misrepresented the situation, I have let this matter drift, contenting myself with filing a full statement of the matter with the War Department."

"I never professed, as you know, to agree with the policy at that time in force in Cuba, but a frank disagreement is a very different proposition from a covert attack."

"I trust that the President will send for you."

"Very respectfully,

"LEONARD WOOD."

Senators Scott and Blackburn, of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, have submitted to the Senate a minority report, in which they give their reasons for opposing the confirmation of General Wood. In this brief the testimony taken before the committee is reviewed at length.

WAR DEPARTMENT METHODS.

As a result of the recent meetings of the board of officers, consisting of Brig. Gen. F. C. Ainsworth, chief of the Record and Pension Office; Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, General Staff, and Col. W. P. Hall, Acting Adjutant General, appointed to rearrange the work of the War Department under the new methods of administration, the following important order has been issued by Secretary Root for the information of the War Department:

War Department,
Washington, Dec. 30, 1903.

Orders: The following instructions relating to the methods of business to be employed under the operation of the General Staff system and to the distribution of official business of the War Department and action thereon are hereby published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

All business of the Army coming clearly within the scope and purview of the duties imposed by law upon the General Staff Corps and the Chief of Staff will be submitted by chiefs of bureaus in person or in writing directly to the Chief of Staff, to be acted upon by him in conformity to the regulations duly prescribed for that purpose by the President or the Secretary of War.

The character of business included in the foregoing description is indicated by the tabular statement showing the organization of the General Staff Corps and the distribution of the subjects with which they are to deal, which is attached to the annual report of the Secretary of War for 1903 as Appendix D.

All cases requiring the action of the Secretary of War or the Assistant Secretary of War not submitted in person by the Chief of Staff will be forwarded direct to the Chief Clerk of the War Department for distribution and action under the orders and instructions of the Secretary of War or the Assistant Secretary of War.

All other business requiring the action of the Secretary of War emanating from bureaus of the Department will be forwarded direct to the Chief Clerk of the War Department for distribution and action under the orders and instructions of the Secretary of War or the Assistant Secretary of War, except such cases as in the judgment of the chief of bureau concerned are of sufficient importance to necessitate personal presentation by him to the Secretary of War or the Assistant Secretary of War.

The Secretary of War reserves for his final action all cases involving questions of policy, the establishment of reversal of precedents or matters of special or extraordinary importance arising under the division of jurisdiction herein after set forth and the following classes of business:

1. National defense and seacoast fortifications.
 2. Board of Ordnance and Fortification and ordnance.
 3. Estimates for all appropriations pertaining to the War Department.
 4. Appointments, promotions, retirements, courts-martial, and all other important questions relating to officers in the military service.
 5. The establishment or abandonment of military posts and other important matters affecting their status.
 6. Expenditures from appropriations for contingencies of the Army.
 7. General orders and amendments to Army Regulations.
 8. Military education.
 9. Insular affairs.
- Subject to the foregoing conditions and reservations, the jurisdiction of the Assistant Secretary of War will extend to the following military and civil matters:
1. Recruiting service, discharges, commutation of rations or quarters, courts-martial, and all other questions relating to enlisted men.
 2. Clemency for military prisoners.
 3. Medals of honor and certificates of merit.
 4. Boards of survey.
 5. Sales of subsistence and quartermaster's stores to civilians.
 6. Expenditures for military posts.
 7. Militia.
 8. Business arising under the laws pertaining to the navigable waters of the United States.
 9. Privileges of occupancy of land under War Department control.
 10. Open-market purchases.
 11. Battlefield commissions.
 12. Calls for information or for papers from the files, and authentication of signatures of bureau chiefs.
 13. Miscellaneous claims and accounts.
 14. Matters relating to national cemeteries.
 15. Inventory and inspection reports.

Under the immediate direction of the Secretary of War and the Assistant Secretary of War, the Chief Clerk of the War Department will have general supervision of the records and correspondence of the Secretary's office and the following classes of business:

1. Receipt, distribution, and transmission of the official mail of the office of the Secretary of War and correspondence with individuals on routine matters.
2. Appointments, promotions and transfers in the civil service and matters affecting the civil force of the War Department, the departments at large, and the military governments.
3. Matters relating to the clerical personnel of the office of the Secretary of War.
4. Army and War Department job printing and advertising business.
5. War Department printing and binding.
6. War Department supplies—
 - a. Requisitions for.
 - b. Routine business, Supply Division.
7. Routine calls for information from the records.

8. Publication of decisions and precedents.
9. Expenditures from appropriations for contingencies and stationery for the War Department.
10. All other matters of a purely routine character not involving questions of policy nor establishing precedents, and not requiring the personal action of the Secretary of War or the Assistant Secretary of War under the foregoing assignment.

SIGNATURE OF MAIL.

The Secretary of War will sign, subject to the qualifications hereinafter indicated, letters to heads of Executive Departments, and to the two branches of Congress, commissions, certificates of merit, etc.

The Assistant Secretary of War will sign all requisitions on the Secretary of the Treasury, and letters of the following classes:

1. To committees of Congress, transmitting routine reports without expression of departmental attitude.
2. To heads of Executive Departments, upon subjects coming within the jurisdiction of the Assistant Secretary of War.
All orders or instructions heretofore issued in conflict with the provisions of these orders are hereby revoked.

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.

FUNCTIONS OF A NAVY GENERAL STAFF.

Important and interesting information relative to the General Staff of the Navy has been filed with Secretary Moody by the General Board, of which Admiral George Dewey is the president. Some time ago Secretary Moody, in order that he might be in a position to understand thoroughly the ideas of the advocates of a Navy General Staff, submitted to the General Board two questions regarding the matter, with directions that full and complete answers be made. The questions and answers of the General Board are as follows:

"Question 1. What duties is it proposed that a General Staff shall perform that are not now performed either by the General Board, the Bureau of Navigation, the War College, or the Intelligence Office? State them specifically."

"(a) Successive appropriation bills have been passed by Congress, unguided by any continuity of policy, with the result that at one time the fleet contained a disproportion of gunboats, to the exclusion of battleships; at another suffers from lack of due proportion of cruisers; at one time had too few ships to keep officers and men afloat, at another too few officers and men to man the ships, and never has the Navy as a whole borne any definite relation to well-digested plans for war. The positive assignment to a General Staff of the duty of determining the numbers and types of ships and the strength of personnel required by the changing conditions of changing times would give the Secretary of the Navy the support of competent and authoritative judgment on the naval needs of the country; and such a definite and coherent policy presented by him through the President to Congress, whether accepted wholly or in part, could not fail to exercise greater influence than the conflicting opinions of individuals, however able.

"The General Staff would prescribe the speed, coal endurance, armament, armor, displacement, and draft of every class of ship. These are all tactical qualities and ought to be determined by officers of the military branch—that is, the line of the Navy—and by the body charged with the preparation of plans of campaign and the administration of the fleet as a military organization. The General Staff, in laying down these governing features of design, would of course be guided by the technical advice of the Chief Constructor, the Engineer-in-Chief, and the Chief of Ordnance, and by comparison with foreign practice. But it is not logically the function of the Chief Constructor, the Engineer-in-Chief, or even the Chief of Ordnance, as such, to determine the tactical qualities of ships, any more than it is the function of the civilian secretary or of Representatives in Congress; neither is it the function of a board on construction, in which the chiefs of the bureaus of matériel have equal voice with officers trained to navigate and maneuver the completed ship. The appropriate function of the Chief Constructor, the Engineer-in-Chief, and the Chief of Ordnance is to advise the General Staff within what limits the several qualities can be attained in a given type, and then to design a ship embodying the tactical qualities, as enumerated above, prescribed by the General Staff. The appropriate function of the Board on Construction is, in the words of the present regulations, to supervise the design, construction and equipment, in order to insure that the completed ship shall fulfill the conditions prescribed.

"None of the foregoing duties proposed for the General Staff are now performed either by the General Board, the Bureau of Navigation, the War College or the Office of Naval Intelligence.

"(b) It is proposed that the General Staff shall determine, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Navy, the location and general dimensions of all dry docks hereafter built, and, in like manner, the location and capacity of all coal depots at home and abroad and how they shall be defended. It is obvious that these, too, are military functions, which follow as corollaries from the numbers and types of ships in the fleet. The business of the respective bureaus is to plan navy yards, dry docks, and coal depots to meet the demands of the national naval policy, but not to determine that policy. The location and relative importance of all naval stations ought to be decided by strategic considerations and by the commercial and nautical facilities of ports, in relation to plans of national defense. These duties are not now performed either by the General Board, the Bureau of Navigation, the War College, or the Office of Naval Intelligence.

"(c) It is proposed that the General Staff shall determine, similarly, what reserves of ordnance and ammunition are needed to meet the demands of the fleet in war, and where depots of supplies and stores of every sort shall be established. All these, too, are military functions essential to the effectiveness of plans of campaign, which cannot be intelligently performed by the bureaus of matériel responsible for providing supplies and stores, and which are not now performed either by the General Board, the Bureau of Navigation, the War College, or the Office of Naval Intelligence.

"(d) It is proposed that the General Staff shall advise the Secretary of the Navy as to the distribution of the fleet on home and foreign stations; direct re-enforcements of ships, officers, and men, both of the Navy and Marine Corps; exercise general supervision over the naval militia and all reserve and auxiliary forces when called into active service; determine the supplies of coal, ammunition, provisions, and stores of every sort required by the fleet, and where and when they shall be

delivered. All this business of general direction and administration, to be done efficiently, must be done in its entirety by one body responsible for the preparedness of the fleet for war. No bureau charged with furnishing coal, ammunition, provisions, supplies, and stores can know where or when or how much will be wanted, for all these questions depend upon the broad naval policy or the particular plan of operations, which it is not the function of those bureaus to determine.

"In so far as the Bureau of Navigation, under present regulations, has any cognizance of the movements of vessels and the readiness of ships in commission for sea service, it lacks authority to indicate the needs of the fleet to the bureaus of supply; and in so far as any of the foregoing duties come within the cognizance of the General Board, its function is purely advisory. All these duties are not now performed either by the General Board, the Bureau of Navigation, the War College or the Office of Naval Intelligence.

"(e) It is proposed that the General Staff shall co-ordinate the work of the War College, the Intelligence Office, and the General Board (so far as the separate functions of the latter body are not merged in the General Staff itself) in preparing plans of defense and campaign, effecting co-operation with the Army, and in counsel and advice to the Secretary of the Navy; just as it is proposed in the foregoing paragraphs that it shall co-ordinate the activities of the several bureaus of matériel and supply, in all that relates to the efficiency of the fleet in commission. This fundamental duty of a General Staff is not now performed by any bureau or office of the Navy Department.

"Question 2. Of the duties stated in answer to the last question, which, if any, cannot be performed by the General Board, the Bureau of Navigation, the War College, or the Intelligence Office, if appropriate orders are issued or regulations made by the department?"

"None of the duties stated in answer to the foregoing question can be performed under existing law by the General Board, the Bureau of Navigation, the War College or the Intelligence Office. The duty of determining the numbers and types of ships and the strength of personnel has not been hitherto always or continuously performed by the Navy Department at all. Whenever the officers of the Navy or the bureaus of the Department have had any voice in shaping naval policy, they have spoken either as individuals or have given their opinion on the general needs of the amount. There has never been, and without a General Staff established by Congress there never can be, a permanent organ through which the considered judgment of officers and of the Department upon the needs of the Navy as a whole can be from time to time expressed.

"The Bureau of Navigation could not be held responsible for the inherent duties of a General Staff without being relieved from the present routine. But the gist of the whole matter is that Congress in establishing eight separate and co-ordinate bureaus has provided nothing but the single head of the Secretary of the Navy to secure their co-ordination. No redistribution of the business of the Department, under the present statute, can clothe with authority any new member of the administrative organism, nor give any existing bureau the right to modify in the slightest degree the independent action of any other.

"The important duties, implied in all the foregoing answers, of devising plans of naval defense, plans of campaign in all probable theaters of war at home and abroad, of effecting co-operation with the Army, and of advising the Secretary of the Navy as to the disposition of the fleet under the varying conditions of war, have by a special order of the Department been assigned to the General Board. But the complementary authority, indispensable to insure that the preparations carried out by the several bureaus, involving ships, personnel, and matériel, are directed to the accomplishment of the definite plans made by the General Board and approved by the Department, is lacking. And, as before stated, no such general administrative and co-ordinating function can be devolved by the Secretary's order upon any of the existing bureaus of the Department, and least of all upon the General Board, which is not one of the bureaus among which, by the terms of the law, 'the business of the Department shall be distributed.'

"The organization of a General Staff would not in any degree impair the authority of the Secretary of the Navy, but rather enhance it. All its duties would be performed under his authority and subject to his approval. It would be, as the name implies, responsible to him in the same sense that the staff of a flag officer afloat is responsible in conducting the operations of a squadron. On the other hand, the General Staff would not encroach upon any of the proper functions or the internal administration of any of the bureaus of the Department, but would furnish adequate means of co-ordinating their separate efforts to the common end.

"Such a body, permanent in organization like the Senate, but changing in membership, composed of officers whose duty is to study war, responsible for making plans of campaign, responsible for organizing the preparations to carry them out, responsible for presenting to the Secretary the needs of the Navy as a whole, would enable him better to administer this great department of the Government in time of peace, and better insure the preparedness of the Navy for the supreme test of war."

BARRACKS FOR THE NAVY.

To the board of Navy officers appointed to consider the question of barracks for the enlisted men of the Navy, of which Capt. Charles M. Thomas is president, has been referred the report of the special board, consisting of Comdr. W. S. Sims, Civil Engr. Robert E. Peary and Surg. Oliver Diehl, which recently returned from an inspection of the naval barracks of Great Britain, Germany and France. It is believed that the board will approve practically without amendment the recommendations of the special board regarding the barracks for our Navy. The report of the special board is a long and detailed paper and goes very fully into a discussion of the advantages and disadvantages of the foreign barracks. The barracks recommended for the American Navy, while not modeled on the English, German or French, are in a way an adaptation of the system of barracks in these countries to our own conditions. Where England builds barracks at a cost of about \$550 for each enlisted man, the special board feels that better results could be obtained if our Navy should spend \$600 a man in the building of barracks. In general the recommendations of the special board are: That instead of building the mess hall and the sleeping rooms together, as is done in European countries, the sleeping rooms shall be separate from the mess hall, as well as from the administration build-

ing and officers' quarters. It is proposed that there shall be one kitchen and mess hall for every four barracks and also one administration building. The barracks will be two stories high. In the center will be a large living room and adjoining it on each side will be the barracks proper, each of the four rooms accommodating about seventy-three men. The hospital will also be entirely separate, and, for example, at Norfolk need be only a small structure in view of the large regular hospital there which can be used for serious cases. In addition a gymnasium building will be provided.

Throughout the Navy it is believed that the separation of the barracks from the mess hall is a great improvement over the European barracks visited. Another step forward is thought to be the recommendation of the board that no quarters for officers be provided in the barracks buildings, the quarters for petty officers, however, adjoining the barracks.

Members of the special board decline to discuss their report, but the officers who are on the regular board say that while the most careful consideration will be given the report of the full board it is practically certain that in general the recommendations of the special board will be followed. When built the barracks of the American Navy will, it is claimed, be a great improvement over those of any other country.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The names *Triumph* and *Swiftsure*, associated in British naval annals with the triumphs of Nelson, Howard, Drake and Frobisher, have been given to the two vessels, *Libertad* and *Constitucion*, purchased from Chili.

The Newport News Shipbuilding Company of Newport News, Va., will launch the U.S. protected cruiser *Charleston* on Jan. 23.

The torpedo-boat destroyer *Lawrence* was injured on Jan. 2, while at anchor at Key West, Fla., by being run into by the steamer *Olivette*. She was towed into dock. Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, U.S.N., commanding the Philippine Squadron of the Asiatic Fleet, has cabled the Navy Department that the gunboat *Quiros* has gone aground on Pearl Banks, Sulu Sea, and that assistance has been sent to her. The *Quiros* is a single screw gunboat 137 feet 9 inches in length, 22 feet 9 inches breadth, and 7 feet 9 inches draft. Despite the efforts of a wrecking company to float the submarine boat *Moccasin*, which went aground on Currituck Beach, N.C., several weeks ago, she still remains on the shoal. At this writing the prospect of floating the *Moccasin* is still uncertain. She was floated on Jan. 4, but was blown hard ashore again and is now as fast on the beach as she was before the wreckers succeeded in getting her off. It will require another siege of hard work and some high tides to float her. The Government tug *Peoria* arrived at Currituck Dec. 30, and is standing by for a few days. Chief Gunner Donald, who was one of the men who assisted Boat-swain Deery in saving the submarine boat *Adder*, went down on the *Peoria* and, with several assistants, has been "rubbing up" the machinery of the *Moccasin*. This is being done to prevent rust and corrosion from the salt water. The boat is lying broadside on the beach and has the appearance of an immense whale. The conning tower is seen distinctly, but as her bilge is sunk in the sand about three feet, it gives her the appearance of being flat-bottomed.

The Navy Department has been informed of the departure of the U.S.S. *Petrel* from San Francisco, en route for Panama where, on her arrival, she will be assigned for patrol duty in the Bay of Panama. On her way to the Isthmus the *Petrel* will make a stop at Acapulco, Mex., and from there will proceed without further stop to her destination.

The captured gunboat *Manila*, now at Cavite, is to be commissioned for service among the islands of the Philippine archipelago as soon as officers and men can be secured.

The Secretary of the Navy has approved the project for manning the colliers belonging to the naval force with Navy officers and crews instead of, as at present, manning them with merchant officers and crews. The changes will not be made at once but as fast as the exigencies of the Service will permit.

Rear Admiral Endicott will have a conference next week with the bondsmen of the company whose contracts for the construction of the pattern plant and general store house at League Island has been annulled. The board appointed for the purpose estimates that the work done amounted to \$81,000, the total cost of the work being \$275,000.

The *Solace* sailed last week from Honolulu on her way to Manila, calling at the Island of Guam en route. She will probably reach Manila about the 20th of the present month.

According to the annual statement of the Judge Advocate General of the Navy, submitted to the Secretary of the Navy, there were in the Navy 795 court-martials during the past year and in the Marine Corps 260. It is said that these figures are in proportion to the average annual increase of the Navy.

The courts-martial proceedings for the trial of Gunner Fries, U.S.N., and Sergeant Brooks, U.S.M.C., incident to the Iona Island explosion disaster of Nov. 3 last, was opened at the navy yard, New York, Jan. 6. The proceedings were limited in extent, owing to the absence of Fries's counsel, Capt. W. H. Stayton, formerly U.S.M.C., who is out of town. The court was adjourned at noon till Monday, Jan. 11, when the counsel is advised to be present. Capt. Dion Williams, of the Marine Corps, will act as counsel for Sergeant Brooks.

The United States Torpedo boat flotilla, commanded by Lieut. Lloyd H. Chandler, U.S.N., consisting of the *Decatur*, *Bainbridge*, *Barry*, *Chauncey* and *Dale*, escorted by the auxiliary cruiser *Buffalo*, sailed from San Juan, Porto Rico, Jan. 6 on its voyage to the Philippine Islands. The next stop of the flotilla will be Capt Verde Islands or the Canary Islands, as the weather encountered may render advisable. The flotilla will probably be twelve to fourteen days at sea before reaching the next port. At each port there will be a stop of a few days for personal rest and to coal ship. The estimated distance is about eighteen thousand miles, and the estimated time of arrival at Cavite is five months hence. The longest run proposed by the itinerary is one of about twenty-three hundred miles. There is nothing novel about the long voyage to be undertaken, as torpedo vessels of this type of other powers have made long voyages with perfect safety. Torpedo boats have sailed from British and French ports for Arctic waters without extreme discomfort, and without accident.

Forty-three persons are reported to have been killed by the explosion of the boilers of the British cruiser

Wallaroo, which was proceeding to Hobart, a despatch from Sydney, Jan. 7, states, however, that the killed and injured aggregated 43, instead of 43 killed as at first reported. The Wallaroo is a third-class cruiser of 2,576 tons displacement, used for Australasian trade protection.

Secretary of the Navy Moody has issued an order prescribing the uniforms to be worn by officers in the Navy and Marine Corps visiting the White House on occasions of ceremony. When uniform "A" is designated, the Navy will wear special full dress and the Marine Corps special full dress. When uniform "B" is designated, the Navy will wear Service dress and the Marine Corps undress. When uniform "C" is designated the Navy will wear evening dress "A," with white waistcoat, and the Marine Corps will wear special full dress.

The Bureau of Yards and Docks has been informed by the Mayor of Charleston that the officials of the water company of that city, with which the Department has been having so much trouble in the effort to make the company execute its contract, are now disposed to meet the Department's wishes and lay the water pipe from the main pipe to the navy yard. It is probable the matter will be satisfactorily arranged in a short time. Rear Admiral Mordecai T. Endicott, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, weary of trying to get satisfaction out of the company, had ordered that an investigation be made of the cost of constructing a new water plant for the exclusive use of the Government. If the company does not meet the Government's terms this will be done.

A detachment of 120 British naval pensioners and naval reserve men, and ten British officers started from London for Genoa Jan. 6 to assist in the navigation of the Japanese warships Kasaga and Niasin to the Far East. The railroad station was crowded with sightseers, who showed great enthusiasm. There were repeated cheers for the "gallant little Japs."

Just before adjourning for the holidays the United States Supreme Court announced its decision upon the motion made by the Solicitor General to advance for hearing in January or February the test case of Capt. Charles M. Thomas, U.S.N. It declined to set the case for hearing at the present term, but set it for the first day, when arguments will be heard of the October term. This will result in a decision of the case before the close of the year and is a considerable advancement of the case before its regular turn on the calendar. The principal question involved is that of ten per cent. increase since March 2, 1901, for service at sea in foreign waters. It decided favorably, ninety per cent. of the officers of the line and of the Medical and Pay Corps will have claims for back pay.

It is understood that Secretary Moody will direct that Miss Rhett, daughter of the Mayor of Charleston, be selected to christen the new cruiser Charleston, which is to be launched at Newport News on Jan. 23.

The cable ship Burnside, which sailed from Seattle Jan. 1 for Manila, will repair Philippine cables this winter, returning to Seattle in April to complete the Alaskan cable.

FROM THE ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Evans, Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic Fleet, in a report dated Honolulu, Dec. 18, 1903, on the passage of the battleship and cruiser squadrons from Yokohama to Honolulu, says:

1. The speed set for the squadron was ten knots, but the collier was unable to keep up this speed and she was, therefore, left behind and directed to proceed on to Honolulu via Midway, the cruisers making a straight run to Honolulu without stopping en route. The average speed maintained by the cruiser squadron for the entire run was 10.73 knots per hour.

2. The battleship squadron sailed from Yokohama at noon Dec. 5, intending to follow the same course taken by the cruiser squadron, but, after three days out, the seas continued so heavy that it was decided to run to the southward of Midway Island, and the islands and reefs to the eastward with the hope that the heavy northerly and westerly swells might be broken and the passage rendered more comfortable. The heavy swells, with practically no wind, continued from the fourth day out until the third day before arriving at Honolulu, and I doubt that at any time during my experience of forty-two years I have seen swells so uniformly high as were experienced during about seven days of this run. I estimate that the height from crest to hollow of the waves, for about three days of this run, ranged as high as 30 feet, and the general average height of the swells would be at least 20 feet. The behavior of the battleships during this weather was particularly good and their speed, practically, not at all hampered and the Oregon, considering her age and design, acted particularly well throughout the passage. The speed set on leaving Yokohama was 12 knots, which was maintained without difficulty, and, on the sixth day out, was increased to 13 and kept at that until arriving in the vicinity of Honolulu. No difficulty was experienced by any of the battleships in maintaining this speed, and I am of the opinion that it would have been practicable to have increased it a knot or a knot and a half more without difficulty. The average speed maintained by the battleship squadron for the trip was slightly in excess of 12½ knots. The battleships left Yokohama with full bunkers and the Oregon carried an excess of 300 tons on deck.

3. On the afternoon of the 13th, the cruisers were sighted about 3 o'clock to the southward of French Frigate Shoal and joined the battleship squadron and proceeded to Honolulu in company. Admiral Cooper reported that the weather experienced by the cruisers was also very severe, and on account of this he did not think it advisable to wait at Midway Islands for coal from the Pompey, but decided to proceed on to Honolulu with the coal on hand and had no difficulty in covering the distance. The trip, however, although an extremely uncomfortable one, due to the heavy weather, caused no damage to any of the vessels.

4. The behavior of the three battleships was, as above stated, particularly creditable. During the entire trip, the engines of none of the three battleships were stopped except for about thirty minutes during the ceremony attendant upon the burial of one of the crew of the Wisconsin.

Secretary of the Navy Moody, in a communication to Rear Admiral Evans, in acknowledgement of his report, says:

The Department considers that the readiness with which the Squadrons executed the unexpected orders: their making the passage without mishap and in good time, in spite of heavy weather; and the prompt completion of preparation for further cruising, indicates a state of efficiency of the two squadrons reflecting much credit upon the commander of the cruiser squadron, the captains, officers, and men of the respective vessels, and particularly upon yourself, for the energy and close attention to all that promotes the military value of your command, which has been characteristic of your administration on the Asiatic Station.

THE NAVY

Secretary of the Navy—William H. Moody.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Charles H. Darling.
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Brig. Gen. Geo. F. Elliott.

VESSELS OF THE U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.
Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker, Commander-in-Chief.
Rear Admiral J. B. Coghlan, Commander of Caribbean Squadron.
Rear Admiral J. H. Sands, Commander of Coast Squadron. Address of fleet, care of Postmaster, New York City, unless otherwise given.

Battleship Squadron.
KEARSARGE (flagship of Admiral Barker), Capt. Joseph N. Hemphill. Arrived at Culebra Jan. 1.
ALABAMA, Capt. Charles H. Davis. Arrived at Culebra Jan. 2.
ILLINOIS, Capt. Royal B. Bradford. Arrived at Culebra Jan. 1.
IOWA, Capt. Henry B. Mansfield. At New York.
MAINE, Capt. Eugene H. C. Leutze. At New York.
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Joseph G. Eaton. Arrived at Culebra Jan. 2.
MISSOURI, Capt. Wm. S. Cowles. At Newport News, Va.
SCORPION, Lieut. Comdr. Clifford J. Boush. At Culebra.

Caribbean Squadron.
OLYMPIA (flagship of Admiral Coghlan), Capt. Harrison G. O. Colby. Arrived at Colon Dec. 28.
CLEVELAND, Comdr. James K. Cogswell. At New York.
ATLANTA, Comdr. William H. Turner. At Colon.
DIXIE, Comdr. Greenleaf A. Merriam. Arrived at Colon Jan. 3.
NASHVILLE, Comdr. John Hubbard. At Colon, Colombia.
NEWPORT, Comdr. Albert Mertz. At San Domingo city.
PRAIRIE, Comdr. Albion V. Wadhams. At Colon.
CASTINE, Comdr. Austin M. Knight. At Colon.

Coast Squadron.
TEXAS (flagship of Admiral Sands), Capt. Wm. T. Swinburne. At Key West.
ARKANSAS, Comdr. Charles E. Vreeland. At Norfolk.
FLORIDA, Comdr. John C. Fremont. At navy yard, New York.
NEVADA, Comdr. Thomas B. Howard. At navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

EUROPEAN STATION.
Rear Admiral Charles S. Cotton, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise given, address vessels of this station, care of Postmaster, New York.
BROOKLYN (flagship), Capt. Harry Knox. Arrived at Beirut Jan. 3.
MACHIAS, Lieut. Comdr. Bernard O. Scott. At Djibouti.
SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. Samuel W. Very. Arrived at Alexandria Jan. 6.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.
Rear Admiral B. P. Lamberton, Commander-in-Chief. Address of this station is care of Postmaster, New York City.
NEWARK (flagship), Comdr. Richard Wainwright. Arrived at Culebra Jan. 3.
MONTGOMERY, Capt. Nathaniel J. K. Patch. Arrived at Culebra Jan. 3.
DETROIT, Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. Sailed Jan. 1 from Puerto Plata for San Juan.
GLOUCESTER (tender), Lieut. Comdr. Frank E. Beatty. Arrived at San Juan Jan. 5.

PACIFIC STATION.
Rear Admiral Henry Glass, Commander-in-Chief. Mail address of ships of Pacific Squadron, while at Panama is in care of Postmaster, New York City.
NEW YORK, Capt. John J. Hunker. Sailed Dec. 28 from San Francisco for Panama.
BENNINGTON, Comdr. Kossuth Niles. Sailed Dec. 30 from San Francisco for Panama.
BOSTON, Comdr. Samuel W. B. Diehl. At Panama.
CONCORD, Comdr. Chas. P. Perkins. At Panama.
MARBLEHEAD (temporary flagship), Comdr. Thomas S. Phelps. At Panama.
PETREL, Lieut. Comdr. Benj. Tappan. Arrived at Panama Jan. 5.
NERO (collier). At Panama.
SATURN (collier). At San Francisco.
WYOMING, Comdr. Vincendon L. Cottman. At Panama.

ASIATIC STATION.
Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief of the fleet. Rear Admiral P. H. Cooper, commander Northern Squadron. Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, Philippine Squadron. Unless otherwise noted, address all vessels on Asiatic Station, care of Postmaster San Francisco, Cal. Postage, two cents.

Battleship Squadron.
KENTUCKY (flagship of Commander-in-Chief), Capt. Robert M. Berry. Sailed Dec. 29 from Honolulu for Guam.
WISCONSIN, Capt. Richardson. Sailed Dec. 29 from Honolulu for Guam.
OREGON, Capt. William T. Burwell. Sailed Dec. 29 from Honolulu for Guam.
MONTEREY, Comdr. Hugo Osterhaus. At Canton.
MONADNOCK, Comdr. Dennis H. Mahan. At Shanghai.

Gunboat Division, Battleship Squadron.
WILMINGTON, Comdr. Uriah R. Harris. Arrived at Hong Kong Jan. 5.
HELENA, Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. At Newchang to remain for the winter.
VICKSBURG, Comdr. Wm. A. Marshall. Arrived at Chemulpo Dec. 30.
EL CANO, Lieut. Comdr. John Hood. At Shikwan.
CALLAO, Lieut. Marcus L. Miller. Arrived at Hong Kong Jan. 6.
VILLALOBOS, Lieut. Levi C. Bertolette. At Shanghai.

Cruiser Squadron.
NEW ORLEANS (flagship of Admiral Cooper), Comdr. Giles B. Harber. Sailed Jan. 3 from Midway for Guam.
ALBANY, Comdr. John A. Rogers. Sailed Jan. 3 from Midway for Guam.
CINCINNATI, Comdr. Newton E. Mason. Sailed Jan. 3 from Midway for Guam.
RALEIGH, Comdr. Arthur P. Nazro. Sailed Jan. 3 from Midway for Guam.

Philippine Squadron.
RAINBOW, Comdr. George L. Dyer. (Flagship of Admiral Stirling). Arrived at Hong Kong Jan. 4.
ALBANY, Lieut. Kenneth M. Bennett. At Cavite.
ANNAPOLIS, Comdr. Hamilton Hutchins. At Cavite.
FROLIC, Lieut. Comdr. Albert W. Grant. At Cavite.
ISLA DE CUBA, At Zamboanga.
PISCATAQUA, Btsn. Andrew Anderson. At Cavite.
QUIROS, Lieut. Benton C. Decker. On cruise among Philippine Islands.

SAMAR, Lieut. Eugene I. Bissett. At Sandakan.
WOMPATUCK, At Cavite.

Fleet Auxiliaries.
ZAFIRO (supply ship). Arrived at Chemulpo Jan. 3.
NANSHAN (supply). Sailed Dec. 25, from Honolulu for Guam.
POMPEY (merchant officers and crew). Sailed Dec. 29 from Midway for Guam.
JUSTIN (merchant officers and crew). At Manila.
BRUTUS, At Guam.
AJAX, At Cavite.

ATLANTIC TRAINING SQUADRON.
Rear Admiral W. C. Wise, Commander-in-Chief. Address of Squadron, care of Postmaster, New York City.
MINNEAPOLIS (flagship), Capt. Adolph Marix. At Pensacola.
COLUMBIA, Capt. James M. Miller. Arrived at Pensacola Jan. 3.
YANKEE, Comdr. L. C. Heilner. At Pensacola.
BUFFALO, Comdr. William H. Everett. Sailed Jan. 6 from San Juan for Tenerife.
HARTFORD, Comdr. Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder. At Pensacola.
MONONGAHELA, Comdr. George W. Mentz. At St. Thomas.
TOPEKA, Lieut. Comdr. Frank A. Wilner. Arrived at Colon Jan. 5.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, UNASSIGNED, TUGS, &c.

ABARENDA (collier), Lieut. Comdr. John L. Purcell. Arrived at Lambert's Point Jan. 2.
ACCOMAC (tug). At Pensacola.
ACTIVE (tug), Btsn. John M. A. Shaw. At training station, San Francisco, Cal.
AILEEN. Loaned to New York Naval Militia.
ALICE (tug). Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
ALVARADO, Annapolis, Md.
APACHE (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.
ARETHUSA (supply ship), merchant master and crew. At San Juan.
BALTIMORE, Comdr. John B. Briggs. At New York.
BANCROFT, Lieut. Comdr. Abraham E. Culver. At Colon.
CHICKASAW (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.
CLEVELAND, Comdr. James K. Cogswell. At New York.
COAL BARGE NO. 1, Btsn. Paul Hennig. At Key West.
CULGOA, Lieut. Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. Sailed Jan. 3 from Colon for Chiriqui.
DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. John H. Gibbons. At Washington.
DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. Geo. W. Denfeld. Sailed Jan. 6 from Colombo for Bombay.
EAGLE, Comdr. Moses L. Wood. Arrived at Bahia Honda Jan. 3.
FORTUNE (tug). At San Francisco. Address there.
GLACIER (supply ship), Lieut. Comdr. James H. Oliver. At Norfolk.
HERCULES (tug). Arrived at Currituck Jan. 2.
HIST, Lieut. Chas. T. Owens. At Newport.
HOLLAND (submarine). Gunner Owen Hill. At Annapolis. Address there.
HORNET (tender to Franklin). At Norfolk.
IROQUOIS (tug), Lieut. Comdr. Hugh Rodman. At Honolulu. Address there.
IWANA (tug). At navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
MASSASOIT (tug), Btsn. James Matthews. At naval station, Key West. Address there.
MAYFLOWER, Lieut. Albert Gleaves. Sailed Jan. 1 from Colon for Porto Bello. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York City.
MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. William Winder. At Erie.
MOHAWK (tug). At Norfolk.
MODOC (tug). At New York.
NARKEETA (tug). At New York.
NEW HAMPSHIRE. Loaned to New York Naval Militia.
NEZINSCOT (tug). At Portsmouth, N.H.
NINA (tug). Has been loaned to Lighthouse Board.
OSCEOLA (tug), Btsn. E. J. Norcott. Arrived at Guantanamo Jan. 6.
PAWNEE (tug). At Newport.
PEORIA, At Currituck Lightship.
PONTIAC (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.
PORTSMOUTH. Loaned to New Jersey Naval Militia.
POWHATAN (tug). At New York. Address there.
POTOMAC, Lieut. Austin Kautz. Sailed Jan. 7 from Guantanamo for Culebra.
RAPIDO (tug). Naval station, Cavite, P.I. Address there.
RESTLESS (tender to Franklin), Act. Btsn John Winn. At Annapolis.
SEBAGO (tug). At Pensacola.
STANDISH (tug). At Annapolis.
SANDOVAL, At Annapolis.
SAMOSET (tug). League Island.
SIOUX (tug). At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
SOLACE, Comdr. Frederic Singer. Sailed Dec. 28 from Honolulu for Guam.
SUPPLY, Comdr. William E. Sewall. At Guam. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
SYLPH, Lieut. Charles F. Preston. At Washington. Address there.
TACOMA, Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson. Has been ordered placed in commission at navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
TECUMSEH (tug), Btsn. J. Clancy. At Washington.
TRAFFIC (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.
TRITON (tug), Btsn. E. M. Isaac. At Washington. Address there.
SANTEE, Lieut. Comdr. George M. Stoney. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
SOUTHERY (prison ship). Lieut. Comdr. William Brainerd. At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
UNCAS (tug). At San Juan. Address San Juan, P.R.
UNADILLA (tug). Navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
VIGILANT (tug). Training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.
VIXEN, Lieut. Comdr. Wm. H. Allen. At Guantanamo.
WABAN (tug). At Pensacola. Address there.
WAHNETA (tug). Navy yard Norfolk, Va. Address there.
WASP, Btsn. Belmar H. Shepley. At Pensacola. Address there.
WHEELING, Comdr. Edmund B. Underwood. At Tutuila, Samoa. Mail address care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
YANKTON, At Currituck Light ship, to assist Moccasin ashore there.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship). Lieut. Comdr. William F. Low, retired. Address Boston, Mass.
ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship), Comdr. G. C. Hanus, retired. In winter quarters at dock, foot of East 24th street, New York City.
SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship), Comdr. George F. W. Holman. At Philadelphia. Address mail to 16 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

CONSTELLATION, Capt. William W. Mead. At Newport, R.I. (attached to training station).
FRANKLIN, Capt. Charles M. Thomas. Norfolk, Va.
HANCOCK, Capt. Albert S. Snow. At navy yard, New York.

INDEPENDENCE, Capt. E. D. Taussig. Mare Island, Cal.
 LANCASTER, Capt. Conway H. Arnold. At League Island.
 MANILA, Capt. E. D. Taussig (tender to Independence for quarantining prisoners). Mare Island, Cal.
 NIPSIC, Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. At Puget Sound Naval Station, Washington.
 PENSACOLA, Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser. San Francisco, Cal.
 RICHMOND (tender to Franklin). At Norfolk, Va.
 WABASH, Capt. George W. Pigman. Boston, Mass.

TORPEDO FLOTILLAS.

First Torpedo Flotilla.
 In active service under command of Lieut. L. H. Chandler. Address of Flotilla, navy yard, Norfolk, Va. En route to Asiatic Station.
 BAINBRIDGE, Lieut. George W. Williams. Sailed Jan. 6 from San Juan for Tenerife.
 BARRY, Lieut. Noble E. Irwin. Sailed Jan. 6 from San Juan for Tenerife.
 CHAUNCEY, Lieut. Stanford E. Moses. Sailed Jan. 6 from San Juan for Tenerife.
 DALE, Lieut. Hutch I. Cone. Sailed Jan. 6 from San Juan for Tenerife.
 DECATUR, Lieut. Lloyd H. Chandler. Sailed Jan. 6 from San Juan for Tenerife.

Second Torpedo Flotilla.

In active service under command of Lieut. Marbury Johnston. Attached to Coast Squadron, North Atlantic Fleet.
 HOPKINS, Lieut. Montgomery M. Taylor. At navy yard, League Island, Pa.
 LAWRENCE, Lieut. Andre M. Proctor. Arrived at Key West Dec. 23.
 STEWART, Lieut. Frederick A. Traut. Arrived at Colon Jan. 5. Address care of Postmaster, New York city.
 TRUXTON, Lieut. Henry K. Benham. Arrived at Colon Jan. 5. Address care of Postmaster, New York city.
 WORDEN, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. Sailed Jan. 5 from Port Tampa on cruise.
 WHIPPLE, Lieut. Jehu V. Chase. Sailed Jan. 5 from Port Tampa on cruise.

Torpedo Vessels on Special Service in Commission

ADDER, Ensign Frank L. Pinney. At Norfolk.
 DUPONT, At Annapolis.
 GRAMPUS, Lieut. Arthur MacArthur. At Mare Island.
 HULL, Lieut. Samuel S. Robinson. At Norfolk.
 MACDONOUGH, Lieut. Charles S. Bookwalter. At Hampton Roads.
 TALBOT, At Annapolis.
 MOCCASIN, Ensign Frank L. Pinney. Aground near South Currituck Life Saving Station, Va.
 PAUL JONES, Lieut. Gregory C. Davison. Sailed Dec. 30 from San Francisco for Panama.
 PERRY, At San Francisco Cal.
 PREBLE, Lieut. Theodore C. Fenton. Sailed Dec. 30 from San Francisco for Panama.
 PLUNGER, Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. At Newport.
 PORPOISE, Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. At Newport.
 PORTER, At Annapolis.
 SHARK, Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. At Newport.
 SHINLOW, Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. At New York for repairs due to collision.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS, Comdr. Charles E. Fox. Sailed Jan. 3 from San Diego for Magdalena Bay.
 AMPHITRITE, Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. Tillman. At Newport.
 MOHICAN, Comdr. William P. Day. Arrived at San Diego Jan. 5.

Flotilla in Commission in Reserve.

Lieut. John F. Marshall temporarily in command.
 At Norfolk Navy Yard. Address there. ERICSSON, FOOTE, DELONG, MACKENZIE, BAGLEY, BARNEY, BIDDLE, STOCKTON, THORNTON, GWIN, RODGERS, WILKES, SOMERS and CUSHING.

COLLIERS.

(Merchant officers and crew).

ALEXANDER. Arrived at Beirut Dec. 24.
 CAESAR. Arrived at Colon Dec. 30.
 HANNIBAL. Norfolk, Va.
 LEBANON. Sailed Dec. 30 from Baltimore for Colon.
 LEONIDAS. Arrived at Hampton Roads Jan. 1.
 MARCELLUS. At Colon.
 STERLING. Sailed Jan. 6 from San Juan for Culebra.

The torpedo boat Tingey was placed in commission in reserve at the navy yard, Norfolk, Jan. 7.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Lieut. Franklin Swift, retired. Address Station D, San Francisco.
 FISH HAWK, Bttn. James A. Smith, retired. Address care U.S. Fish Commission, Washington, D.C.

G.O. 145 DEC. 26, 1903, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The Department has much gratification in publishing the following extract from the commanding officer's report of the stranding of the U.S.S. Leyden off Block Island in January last:

"I have the honor to recommend the following men for medals of honor: Michael Walsh, chief machinist, for remaining below until waist deep in water to haul fire, start the bilge pump and open the bleeders; P. Teytand, Q.M. 3d class, for attempting to get a line ashore through a dangerous surf on a rocky coast; L. Stupka, fireman 1st class, and E. H. Bjorkman, ordinary seaman, for volunteering and attempting the same thing, and that letters of commendation be sent to F. Johnson, B.M., 1st class; L. Sternberger, ordinary seaman, for bravery and coolness in getting up lines from the flooded berth deck and in attempts to get a line ashore, and C. F. Nystrom, coxswain, for coolness at the wheel when the vessel was in imminent danger and for good work on deck after grounding."

The Department has awarded medals of honor to Michael Walsh, chief machinist; P. Teytand, quartermaster, 3d class; L. Stupka, fireman, 1st class, and E. H. Bjorkman, ordinary seaman, and has written commendatory letters to F. Johnson, boatswain's mate, 1st class; L. Sternberger, ordinary seaman, and C. F. Nystrom, coxswain, for the acts of courage and fidelity for which they were respectively commended.

W. H. MOODY, Secretary.

NAVY GAZETTE.

DEC. 31.—Lieut. Comdr. I. S. K. Reeves, member board of Inspection and Survey, Washington, D.C.
 Lieut. Comdr. B. W. Hodges, Inspector of Ordnance at Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N.Y.
 Lieut. J. A. Schofield, to Washington, D.C., temporary duty Bureau of Navigation, preliminary to recruiting duty.
 Lieut. H. B. Price, to Pensacola, naval training station, San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 25, 1904.
 Carp. M. B. Pollock, to navy yard, New York, N.Y., Department of Construction and Repair.

JAN. 1—HOLIDAY.

JAN. 2.—Lieut. Comdr. H. M. Hodges, to navy yard, New York, N.Y., duty on general court-martial at that yard.

Lieut. C. P. Shaw, retired, to navy yard, Norfolk, Va., duty on general court-martial at that yard.
 Ensign J. C. Fremont, jr., to Maine, Jan. 8, 1904.
 Chief Gun. A. A. Phelps, additional duty navy yard, Boston, Mass., in ordnance department of that yard.
 Act. Carp. W. O. Crockett, to Nevada.

JAN. 2—SUNDAY.

JAN. 4.—Lieut. B. B. Bierer, detached command Wasp, etc.; to Washington, D.C., and report Bureau of Navigation for orders to Maine.
 Lieut. A. H. Davis, detached naval torpedo station, Narragansett Bay, R.I., etc., Jan. 15, 1904; to Illinois.
 Bttn. B. H. Shepley, detached Alabama; to command Wasp.
 Act. Carp. A. Tucker, to Santee.
 Act. Carp. T. B. Casey, to Hancock.
 Act. Carp. H. T. Newman, report to commander-in-chief U.S. Asiatic Fleet for such duty as he may assign.
 Act. Carp. F. Gilbert, to Illinois.
 Act. Carp. P. Sarsfield, to Florida.
 Act. Carp. W. O. Crockett, detached Nevada; to Arkansas.
 War. Mach. W. J. Powell, to Union Iron Work, San Francisco, Cal., for duty as assistant to inspector of machinery.

JAN. 5.—Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Luby, detached duty as inspector of engineering material of Central Pennsylvania and Western New York District, Harrisburg, Pa., etc.; to duty in charge of naval recruiting station and branch Hydrographic Office, Chicago, Ill.

Lieut. Comdr. H. O. Dunn, detached duty in charge of naval recruiting station, Chicago, Ill., etc.; to duty as inspector of engineering material for Central Pennsylvania and Western New York District, with headquarters at Harrisburg, Pa.

Bttn. L. W. Sopp, detached Wabash, navy yard, Boston, Mass., etc.; to New York, N.Y., thence with draft of men to Mare Island, Cal., and on completion of this duty report Independence for duty.

Bttn. P. Fletcher, detached Brooklyn, leave fifteen days; thence to Hancock, navy yard, New York, N.Y.
 Act. Carp. B. Floethe and Act. Carp. J. Feaster, detached navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., etc.; navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Act. Carp. T. B. Casey, detached Hancock, navy yard, New York, N.Y., etc., to navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Act. Carp. H. E. Cooper, to Alabama.

Act. Carp. A. Tucker, detached Santee, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc.; to navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Act. Carpenters L. A. Maaske, A. D. Moseley, E. F. Pullen, R. H. Lake and J. W. Costello, to navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Act. Carp. P. Treutlein and Act. Carp. C. H. Logan, to navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Act. Carp. T. C. Hay, to navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
 Act. Carp. A. W. Jones, detached navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.; to navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Act. Carp. W. R. Donaldson and Act. Carp. E. L. Kempton, to navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Act. Carp. T. S. Twigg, to navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Act. Carp. C. Greenwell, to navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

War. Mach. C. A. Rowe, detached Texas; sick leave one month.

War. Mach. O. Berentson, granted leave three months with permission to go abroad.

War. Mach. H. B. Heath, discharged treatment naval hospital, Brooklyn, N.Y.; granted sick leave one month.

Act. War. Mach. L. C. Higgins, detached Alabama; to Texas.

JAN. 6.—Lieut. G. L. P. Stone, to Adams.

Ensign F. J. Horne, jr., detached Adams; to Wyoming.
 Surg. H. G. Beyer, upon the completion of board duty connection with barracks, to Boston, Mass., special temporary duty, thence to Naval Museum of Hygiene and Medical School, Washington, D.C., Feb. 1, 1904.

Passed Asst. Paym. G. P. Auld, sick leave extended three months from Jan. 17, 1904.

Act. Carp. F. Gilbert, detached Illinois via navy yard, New York, to works of Fore River Ship and Engine Company, Quincy, Mass., for duty connection with Des Moines.

War. Mach. F. J. McAllister, to Florida, Jan. 15, 1904.

JAN. 7.—Lieut. P. Symington, to additional duty as fleet gunnery officer of the Pacific Squadron.
 Asst. Surg. A. E. Peck, to Pensacola Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal.

Asst. Surg. M. K. Elmer, detached from the Pensacola, San Francisco; to Hancock, navy yard, New York.

Bttn. L. W. Sopp, detached Independence, navy yard, Mare Island; to Albatross.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

JAN. 2.—Chief Engineer F. R. Falkenstein, ordered to the Hamilton.

Chief Engineer H. Boyd, detached from the Hamilton and placed on waiting orders.

JAN. 4.—2d Lieut. H. D. Hinkley, granted 15 days' sick leave.

Second Lieut. J. F. Hottel, granted 30 days' leave.

JAN. 5.—2d Asst. Engr. A. E. Bonnet, granted 7 days' leave.

Second Lieut. R. M. Sturtevant, ordered to report at Savannah, Ga., for physical examination and granted 15 days' extension of sick leave.

JAN. 6.—1st Lieut. P. W. Thompson, ordered to report at Chelsea, Mass., for physical examination for promotion.

JAN. 7.—Asst. Engr. R. E. Wright, ordered from waiting orders to duty in connection with the machinery of the Mohawk at Richmond, Va.

A retiring board ordered to convene at Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 12, for the examination with a view to his retirement of Chief Engr. J. A. Severns. The detail for the board follows: Capt. W. T. Kilgore, president; Chief Engr. D. F. Kelly, 1st Lieut. P. H. Uberroth, Surg. Fairfax Irwin, Asst. Surg. W. A. Korn, and 2d Lieut. B. M. Chissell, recorder.

Boatswain A. M. Totake, transferred from the Morrill to the Fessenden.

Boatswain Charles Lundgren, transferred from the Fessenden to the Morrill.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE NOTES.

On Dec. 6 the cutter Manning rescued 33 people from the steamer Flyer which had been in a collision with the steamer Bellingham in Elliott Bay, Washington. The Flyer, it is reported to the Treasury Department, sustained severe injuries which made it necessary to take her people to a place of safety.

Under date of Dec. 30, the following General Order was issued to the members of the Revenue Cutter Service:

"The following order is published for the information and government of all officers of the Revenue Cutter Service:

General Order No. 13 is amended to read as follows:

"1. Commanding officers may grant leave of absence, not to exceed seven days at one time, to the commissioned officers attached, provided that the aggregate time granted to an officer during any current fiscal year, in this manner and by the Department, shall not exceed the leave of thirty days in one year allowed him by existing regulations.

"2. All other leaves to commissioned officers will be granted by the Department only; and all applications for leave must state definitely the purpose for which it is desired, whether regular, accumulative, or on account of sickness.

"3. Commanding officers may grant such leaves as they may deem proper to warrant officers and enlisted men.

"4. All leaves granted by commanding officers will be noted in the ship's journal and on the muster roll, and

the leaves granted to commissioned officers will be reported immediately to the Department.

"5. The purpose of the authority herein given is to enable commanding officers to grant leaves to officers in urgent cases, thus obviating the necessity of telegraphing and preventing unnecessary correspondence with the Department.

"ROBERT R. ARMSTRONG, Asst. Secretary."

DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

The Comptroller of the Treasury has disapproved the action of the Auditor for the War Department in disallowing the sum of \$861.92 charged against Gen. Charles F. Humphrey, Quartermaster General of the Army, for the payment by him when Quartermaster of the American Army in China of rental for certain buildings at Tien-tsin, China, by United States marines. The claim was made that these buildings had been offered to Colonel Meade, then in command of the marine detachment in China, rental free if the United States would protect the property. Later claim was made by the owners of the houses for rent, which was ordered paid by Gen. A. R. Chaffee, in command of the American forces. The Comptroller holds that inasmuch as the United States troops were in China merely to aid in the suppression of an insurrection and to afford protection to the lives and property rights of our citizens residing there it cannot be contended that this Government had the right or intended to appropriate to its use the houses in question as barracks for its troops without obligation to pay a reasonable sum for them.

It was held this week by the Comptroller in the case of Michael Rose, carpenter's mate in the Navy, who was arrested by the civil authorities and imprisoned pending trial, that an enlisted man's right to pay during any period should not depend upon the will and election of a civil prosecuting officer, whose control, the Comptroller says, over those subject to trial is, in practice, so largely discretionary. Rose, he says, is presumed to be innocent of the offense with which he is charged by the civil authorities until his guilt is legally established and this has not been done, but on the contrary he has been released without trail upon his own recognizance.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

The Court of Claims on reassembling after the holiday recess, Monday, January 4, handed down two decisions of general interest, one to the Army, the other to the Navy. In the case of Dietz, the court decides that the widow of Captain Dietz has the right to receive the month's extra pay due him on his muster out from the Volunteer Service, following the Spanish War, just as the officer himself would do if living, thus in effect sustaining the position taken by Messrs. George A. and William B. King, as counsel for Mrs. Dietz and other heirs interested. The court holds that the estate of the deceased could not have been deprived of the benefit of the grant, based upon service rendered, even if he had died before the passage of the act.

The other case decided was that of Comdr. Robert G. Peck, U.S. Navy, retired, claiming pay under recess appointment as lieutenant commander, August 10, 1898, the appointment having been made to fill a vacancy caused by the Sampson and Schley promotions. It was held that there being no vacancy at the date of the promotion, it could take effect only from the date of the occurrence of a vacancy, and consequent confirmation by the Senate, which did not occur until December 14, 1898. The decision was, therefore, adverse to the claim.

NEW YORK LIFE'S ANNUAL STATEMENT.

The New York Life Insurance Company's annual statement, which appears in detail in our advertising columns, shows that the splendid record made by this company in former years has been not only equalled but exceeded in the year just past. The new business written during 1903 reached the enormous total of \$326,658,236, divided among 171,118 policy holders. The assets of the company on Jan. 1, 1904, were \$352,652,047, and the income was \$88,269,531. As evidence of the progress made in 1903, the company shows that there has been an increase in dividends to policy-holders of \$1,198,777, an increase in income of \$9,161,130 and in assets of \$23,860,016.

The New York Life is a purely mutual company, without capital stock. It is owned and managed by its insured members, and all profits belong to them. There are but two purely mutual life companies organized under the laws of New York and doing business on the regular plan. Its accumulation policy contains no restrictions whatever, and no conditions except that the premiums be duly paid. It is by its terms incontestable, and is automatically non-forfeitable from date of issue. The company does business in every civilized country in the world, and conforms to all the requirements of 82 separate governments. It is the only American company doing new business under the supervision of the insurance departments of Prussia, Austria and Switzerland, which are the most thorough of any in the world. The company is a believer in publicity and every year through the various periodicals of the country it spreads before the country a record of its business for the preceding year, including a list of all securities owned by it. This policy has met with success, according to the officials of the company. Another feature of the New York Life policy, which was instituted several years ago, is the limitation of its expenses of management to the amounts included in premiums received for expenses and contingencies. Its investments are also limited to the most conservative class of securities and the conservative methods mentioned have become powerful factors in the progress of the company.

The work of the Special Board, which for six months past has been studying the question of turbine machinery for the Navy, has been completed. Plans have been prepared for the installation in one or both of the two scout ships of 1,200 tons which Congress will be asked to authorize of two or three turbines twelve feet over all in height, and about the same in length. It is estimated that the speed of revolutions of these turbines will be 250 per minute, and that ships equipped with them can make at least 23 knots and possibly 25.

Paym. Robert Burton Rodney, U.S.N., retired, has brought suit for \$50,000 damages against Capt. Samuel C. Lemly, Judge Advocate General of the Navy, for alleged long continued "pecuniary and naval grade losses" and indignities. The complainant alleges that Capt. Lemly has usurped practical supremacy in the Navy department, and is depriving the complainant rights under his commission.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 6, 1904.

Annapolis had the last opportunity, on New Year's day, to receive the quiet but generous hospitality of Governor John Walter Smith at the Executive Mansion. The Governor kept open house during the morning, and there was a steady stream of callers which included distinguished out-of-town guests and the prominent residents of the Naval Academy and city. The special guest of honor was Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, who is at present visiting in Annapolis, and who was warmly welcomed.

A very pleasant incident was the call of the officers of the 5th Regiment, Maryland National Guard, who made a New Year's call upon the Governor. The officers came to Annapolis on a special car. After the call upon his excellency the officers proceeded in a body to the home of Adjutant General Saunders, who is very ill, and left cards for him. The officers also received a number of calls from friends at their car at the Short Line depot. Colonel Warfield and Lieutenant Colonel Coale had charge of the party, and Colonel Markoe, the retired commanding officer of the regiment, was with the party.

Mrs. Smith, wife of the Governor, and Mrs. Arthur D. Foster, his daughter, received the guests. Capt. W. H. Brownson, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, with his aide, Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Poyer, and Comdr. Charles J. Badger, commandant of midshipmen, were among the Governor's callers.

Others who received callers during the day were Superintendent and Mrs. Brownson at their residence in the Naval Academy. Mrs. Brownson received from 12 to 3 o'clock, and was assisted by Mrs. Badger, Mrs. Schouler, wife of Rear Admiral John Schouler, retired, and the State Librarian, Mrs. Anne Burton Jeffers. Mrs. Badger received at her residence, No. 50 Upshur Row, Naval Academy, from 4 to 6. Mrs. Brown, wife of Prof. S. J. Brown, received at her residence, No. 47 Upshur Row.

The chief event of the week following Christmas was the New Year's eve hop given by the midshipmen in the new armory at the Naval Academy on Thursday evening. The hop was the most brilliant of its kind of the year, outside of the annual graduation ball. It was very largely attended by out-of-town guests, besides the usual Annapolis contingent which is always on hand. Mrs. Muir, wife of Lieut. Comdr. W. C. P. Muir, U.S.N., received with Midshipman Abram Claude, of the first class.

Superintendent and Mrs. Brownson were guests at a dinner given in Washington, Wednesday afternoon, by Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson. Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood Hall, of Grand Rapids, Mich., have been spending the holidays in Annapolis visiting their sons, Midshipman J. L. Hall, of the Naval Academy, and Sherwood Hall, Jr., of St. John's College. Mrs. Fritchard, of Indianapolis, Ind., is spending some time with her son, Midshipman E. W. Fritchard, of the fourth class. Lieut. E. M. Zell, 7th Cav., has been visiting friends in Annapolis. Ensigns John C. Fremont and Paul Foley, U.S.N., have been spending the holidays in Annapolis.

The remains of the late Comdr. E. M. Hughes, U.S.N., were brought here Monday afternoon, and with full military honors were buried in the Naval Cemetery, opposite the Naval Academy. Lieut. Comdr. W. F. Fullam, U.S.N., arranged the funeral cortege. The escort consisted of a company of U.S. Marines, and a detachment of seamen headed by the Academy band, together with a number of Navy officers. There were no services conducted at the Academy Chapel, the funeral being held from the railroad station.

Representatives of the Inter-Collegiate Fencing Association, which is composed of Yale, Harvard, Pennsylvania, Columbia, Cornell, West Point and Annapolis, met in annual session in New York, and it was decided to hold this year's fencing tournament at the New York Athletic Club building on Friday and Saturday, April 1 and 2. It was first thought that the tournament would be at the Naval Academy, but Superintendent Brownson found that, owing to the building improvements now going on, the Academy was in no fit condition to entertain the visitors in the spring. Among other business transacted were applications from several other institutions to become members of the Association. Among them were the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Princeton, but the Association decided not to consider any applications for membership until next year. A request was presented by the managers of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, inviting some of the teams to compete in fencing bouts at the Exposition sometime in June, preferably the Army and Navy teams. The teams expenses were offered, but it is not likely that either of the Academies will accept this offer. While in New York, Manager Hilliard of the Annapolis fencers arranged definitely for several matches to take place at the Naval Academy. These were with Columbia, Jan. 23; Yale, Jan. 30; Cornell, Feb. 20, and New York Turn Verein, Feb. 22. Negotiations are also under way with Pennsylvania, New York Fencer's Club and the Philadelphia Fencers.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Dec. 26, 1903.

Perfect Christmas weather has prevailed here this week and everything seems to have combined to make the festive holiday season a most enjoyable one. Many of the officers and ladies of the yard have been entertaining guests over Christmas, and, as is always the case, the presence of visitors added much to the pleasure of the many social functions held here during the past few days.

The big sail loft, which has been the scene of so many brilliant gatherings, never witnessed a more beautiful, artistic, or elaborate Christmas festival than the one held there this Christmas eve. For weeks past Mrs. Rowman H. McCalla, assisted by the ladies of the yard, has been doing everything to make the annual Christmas festival one long to be remembered. From the ceiling to the polished maplewood floor on all sides of the immense loft hung varied colored flags, forming a most effective background for the rich, dark festoons of Christmas greens. At one end of the hall hung two great American flags, making a curtain, behind which was hidden the Christmas tree. Large Japanese lanterns hung from the ceiling. Shortly after seven o'clock the children of the yard, of officers and civilians alike, formed four abreast, and marching up to the curtain, sang their Christmas carol, led by some of the ladies who compose the choir of St. Peter's chapel here. Comdr. C. B. T. Moore then read with much expression "Twas the Night Before Christmas." Then suddenly all the lights went out, great tooting and whistling was heard, and Santa Claus, impersonated by Capt. E. D. Taussig of the Independence, swept down the center of the hall in an automobile, the head-light on the machine serving to show the manner of his novel entrance. The lights went up again and the curtains were swept aside, disclosing in one corner a huge brick fire place, and in the other the Christmas tree, which was certainly the most beautiful ever seen here. From top to bottom it was loaded with ornaments of gold and tinsel, and all over glittered incandescent lights of red and green, no less than one hundred and fifty of them being used. Then followed the distribution of gifts, Santa Claus being ably assisted in this pleasant duty by Mrs. F. J. Drake and Mrs. F. L. Graham. An informal dance, followed by light refreshments, concluded the pleasant affair,

which reflected the greatest credit on the ladies who had so successfully planned and carried it out. All the officers and ladies of the yard were present.

After the festive Rear Admiral and Mrs. McCalla entertained a large number of friends at a most delightful supper. The list of invited guests numbered all the naval contingent here. Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur MacArthur gave a dinner Christmas eve, after which they and their guests attended the Christmas festival. Those present were Lieut. and Mrs. Harry George, Surgeon and Mrs. Charles Kindelberger, Mrs. T. T. Craven, Mrs. W. G. Miller, Pay Inspector L. C. Kerr, Mr. Chapin of Sacramento, and Lieut. Benjamin B. Wood, U.S.M.C. Miss Morgan, a popular belle of San Francisco, has been spending a few days here as a guest at the home of Rear Admiral and Mrs. McCalla.

The Bachelors' Mess gave a small but very enjoyable hop at the apartment house on the evening of Wednesday, Dec. 23. The large rooms had been handsomely decorated for the affair, and the young officers spared no pains in the arrangements for the pleasure of their guests, thoroughly living up to their reputation as most genial hosts. Among those present were: Rear Admiral and Mrs. B. H. McCalla; Comdr. and Mrs. F. H. Holmes, Mrs. Elliott of San Francisco, Chaplain and Mrs. A. A. McAllister, Miss Williams of San Francisco, Lieut. and Mrs. Harlee, Dr. and Mrs. Chapman, Ensign and Mrs. Harry K. Cage, Mrs. N. G. Miller, Comdr. C. B. P. Moore, Miss Moore, Miss Betty Moody, Miss Stella McCalla, Miss Cyetta McQuaid of Vallejo, Miss Marie English, Civil Engineer Rousseau, Lieutenant Fritchett, Lieutenant Bishop, Lieutenant Wood, Lieutenant Campbell, Lieutenant McCleskey, and Ensign J. B. Gilmer.

Lieut. and Mrs. Harry George are here for a few days and are members of the small house party being entertained over Sunday by Lieut. and Mrs. MacArthur. Mrs. MacArthur was the hostess at a charming luncheon given to-day in honor of Mrs. George. Covers were laid for ten, the other guests being Mrs. McCalla, Mrs. Charles Kindelberger, Mrs. F. B. Zahm, Mrs. Theodore Fenton, Mrs. J. T. Miller, Mrs. John Irwin, Miss Morgan, of San Francisco, and Mrs. R. M. Cutts, Jr.

Miss Williams of San Francisco is the guest of Mrs. A. A. McAllister here for a few days. Mrs. Merritt, who has been stopping in Vallejo for several months with her daughter, Mrs. E. T. Craven, while Lieutenant Craven has been making his cruise on the Solace, was among those who left here for Honolulu on the transport a week ago. Mrs. Merritt goes to the islands to join her son, P. A. Paymer. William A. Merritt, who is attached to one of the vessels of Admiral Evans's fleet, Miss Halani Jones of Honolulu, a niece of Mrs. A. F. Dixon, who has been spending the past eight months here as the guest of Comdr. and Mrs. Dixon, sailed for her island home on the Alameda last Saturday. Miss Jones became very popular in naval circles during her residence here, and much regret is felt at her departure.

Mrs. Elliott of San Francisco, came up to the island on Tuesday, Dec. 22, to remain over Christmas as the guest of Comdr. and Mrs. F. H. Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Wilson and Mrs. Raymond Wilson of Berkeley, came up to the yard on Christmas day, the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Franklin J. Drake. Mr. Capen of St. Louis was the guest of Comdr. and Mrs. A. F. Dixon on Christmas. Besides Mr. Capen there were present at the Christmas dinner only the members of the family, including the son and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. John A. W. Dixon. Mr. Dixon spent last Christmas in Lima, Peru, and this year was the first time the family have been together during the holidays for something like eight or ten years.

Lieut. Gregory C. Davison arrived here from the Norfolk Navy Yard on Monday, Dec. 21, and assumed command of the Paul Jones. Capt. Robert M. Dutton, U.S.M.C., arrived in San Francisco on the steamer from the Orient this week. Captain Dutton is spending the holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William J. Dutton, of San Francisco.

Admiral Louis Kempff and his daughter, Miss Cornelia Kempff, have returned to San Francisco after a very brief visit to Texas. Civil Engineer Rousseau has returned to the yard after a few days' leave. Miss Stella McCalla went to San Francisco on Thursday, Dec. 24, to attend the large dinner and dance given on that evening by Mrs. William G. Irwin in honor of Miss Gertrude Hyde-Smith and Miss Margaret Newhall, two of this season's most popular debutantes.

The U.S.S. New York arrived in San Francisco bay on Tuesday, Dec. 22, and that night's freight boats took down to her large quantities of stores from this yard. The yard tugs were sent down with about 1,000 tons of coal on lighters and the work of coaling ship was started immediately. In order to expedite matters a quantity of supplies for the ship was purchased in San Francisco on Dec. 24. Inspected by a board of naval officers there and sent directly to the ship. The Benington arrived at San Francisco from Panama Dec. 24 and came direct to this yard, where she took on sufficient coal to supply the torpedo boats on the run from San Diego to Panama. In order to expedite the preparations for the departure of the destroyers, all stores and supplies of the Perry were transferred to the Freble.

The driving of the first rivet, which will officially mark the laying of the keel of the steel training ship, the Intrepid, will take place at twelve o'clock noon, Jan. 2, and in connection with it an interesting ceremony has been arranged by Rear Admiral McCalla. It is the intention to invite Mayor P. B. Lynch of Vallejo, and Frank R. Derlin, president of the Vallejo Chamber of Commerce, to be present, and they, with Admiral McCalla, will form the "riveting gang."

The work on the sailors' club house being built in Vallejo was delayed so it was impossible to have the Christmas dinner for the men as was planned by Mrs. McCalla. The flag pole was raised on the new building to-day, and all work will probably be completed by the latter part of February.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Dec. 30, 1903.

Christmas day was celebrated by a number of dinner parties given that evening, and a pleasantly informal affair given by Capt. and Mrs. David du B. Gaillard at high noon. Many gay greetings of the day were extended to them by their friends over the delicious egg-nogg served. Since their arrival at the Barracks, several months ago, they have been most popular, and their departure soon for St. Louis, where Captain Gaillard has been assigned to duty on the staff of the Northern Division, is the cause of much regret to their friends.

On Christmas eve Col. and Miss Wilcox entertained at dinner at which covers for six were laid, their guests being Miss Thorington, Miss Hathaway, Dr. Morse and Dr. Froulkes.

Among the many pleasant dinners given Christmas night was that of Major and Mrs. James B. Goe, at which covers for ten were laid. The table was decked with red and green and looked very dainty under the lamp light, the place cards, which were in the same coloring, were clever pen sketches by Major Goe, which caused much fun when their guests were first seated. Those entertained were Capt. and Mrs. Edward S. Walton, Lieut. and Mrs. William P. Screws, Miss Trotter, Miss Thorington, Capt. George W. Helms, and Lieut. Richard Wetherill, who has just returned from a leave. That same evening Col. and Mrs. Forrest H. Hathaway and Capt. and Mrs. Evan M. Johnson entertained friends at dinner.

The cotillion given Tuesday night by the officers and ladies of the Barracks was a most enjoyable affair. The hall looked particularly gay with its many decorations of flags and evergreens, and the changes lately made in

it has improved its appearance very much. The stiff chairs have gone, and in their place was a low divan, which extended around the room and was covered with blue hugging. The orchestra, instead of being on the stage, was in a large alcove which had been made just above the entrance, and the stage had been utilized as a place for the distribution of favors, and the refreshment and punch and lemonade tables were also placed there. The guests, of whom many were from Portland, were received by Mrs. Frederick Funston, Mrs. Chamberlain, the wife of the Governor of Oregon, and Mrs. Joseph F. Huston. Lieut. William P. Screws proved himself an able leader and the thirty-six couples under his direction made the cotillion a success. Mrs. James B. Goe and Mrs. Joseph F. Huston distributed the pretty favors, the set contributed by Miss Johnson being most admired. Among the many guests from Portland were Governor Chamberlain and his wife, Capt. and Mrs. A. A. Fries, Mr. and Mrs. Paxton, Mr. and Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Beck, Misses Wholley, Wood, Brown, Strong, Hall, Fletcher, Lewis and Burns, Messrs. Logan, Tucker, Sharpe, Bown and Strain, Dr. Camel and others.

Capt. William L. Kenly took a detachment of 23d Coast Artillery recruits to Fort Flagler for the 94th and 106th Companies. Lieut. James M. Graham, 19th Inf., after delivering his prisoners to the commanding officer at Alcatraz, took a sixteen days' leave.

Gen. Frederick Funston accompanied by his aide, Lieut. B. J. Mitchell, returned last week from the annual inspecting tour of Boise Barracks, Fort Walla Walla and Fort Wright.

Professor Davis, of Seattle, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Gaillard. Mr. Ned Thompson is spending his Christmas holidays with his parents at the Barracks. A son was born on Dec. 28, to Lieut. and Mrs. Leonard J. Mygatt. Both mother and child are doing well.

An investigation of the Mount Tabor Sanitarium was made by Colonel Wilcox, assistant surgeon general, last week, as several offers have been made by different houses in Portland to take care of the Government insane who are sent from Alaska.

Golf has many enthusiastic followers among the officers and ladies of the Barracks, and already a club of thirty members have been formed and a course of nine holes was laid off about a month ago by Mr. Moffatt, the instructor of the Waverly golf club at Portland.

Lieut. Hiram E. Mitchell, 25th Battery, Field Art., who has been ill for three weeks, left on Dec. 27 for a month's leave to recuperate. Major R. E. Ebert will leave Ithaca, N.Y., on Jan. 4 for Vancouver Barracks, bringing his son, Lawrence, back with him to recuperate.

FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., Jan. 4, 1904.

Mrs. Nichols, wife of Capt. Maury Nichols, has returned to the post after a delightful sojourn in Washington City, the guest of relatives. Friends outside the post, as well as those within, are glad to welcome this charming and courteous lady home again. Col. C. H. Heyl, I.G., Department of the Lakes, is visiting relatives in Newport, Ky., and in this vicinity.

Capt. Charles Miller, 3d Inf., has been detailed as instructor in international law in the post school for officers of the 3d, and relieves Capt. Charles G. Dwyer, who left for Fort Sheridan, Ill., on Dec. 22.

On the night of Dec. 31, the detachment of 36 men and two officers from Co. D, 3d Inf., left for Canton, Ohio to guard the tomb of the late President McKinley. Capt. Paul Giddings and Lieut. G. B. Pond are the officers who will accompany the detachment.

Capt. and Mrs. Jackson entertained handsomely at dinner for their guests, Mr. and Mrs. Clark Carr of Galesburg, Ill.

The dance given in the mess hall by Colonel Snelling garrison of the Army and Navy Union on Dec. 29 was a most decided success, both socially and financially. Fully four hundred guests were present. A large number of officers of the 3d Infantry and their families were present. Gen. and Mrs. Page led the grand march, which was a beautiful spectacle among the electric decorations of flags and evergreens, with the enchanting strains, of the 3d Infantry band. The menus were choice and delicate, and was liked by all present. Among the officers present and their families were Gen. and Mrs. Page, Col. and Mrs. Haskell, Capt. and Mrs. Nichols, Capt. and Mrs. Jackson, Capt. and Mrs. Sample, Capt. and Mrs. Miller, Lieut. and Mrs. Ragsdale and many others. There were two separate committees in charge of the high function, and they proved a genius for the undertaking. They consisted of Comrades Buck, Smith and Archer, as committee on arrangements, while the floor committee were Comrades Ayers, Bowles, Levy and Hiland. The next dance will be given in the new gymnasium, when that building is completed.

Mrs. Carrie Shinkle, of Fort Thomas, who was thought to be badly wounded by a soldier of the 3d Infantry, has sufficiently recovered to leave Spoor's Hospital and return to her home at the post. The shooting was altogether accidental and the soldier was fully exonerated. The recovery of Mrs. Shinkle is little short of miraculous after such a terrible wound.

Mr. and Mrs. Clark Carr of Galesburg, Ill., have returned to their home after a delightful visit with their daughter, the wife of Capt. William P. Jackson, 2d Inf. Zion L. Parsons, Co. M, 3d Inf., has returned to the post from the hospital at Washington, D.C. He was given a disability discharge from the Army. Parsons is the soldier who was compelled, last April, to shoot a prisoner who made a murderous attack upon him in the paint shop. Parson brooded over the act until his mind gave way under the strain. He left for his home, back in the mountain counties of Kentucky.

It seems that the bright star of good fortune ever shines upon the beautiful Fort Thomas, blessing the fortunate dwellers therein. Just about one best Christmas gift on record was that received by little Robbie, son of Mr. R. Von der Goltz of the Quartermaster's Department at this post. Mr. Von der Goltz received a letter from the court officials of his native town in Germany, informing him that by the death of his son his little son becomes the heir to her estate, amounting to \$30,000. The money was to reach him Jan. 1, 1904, and is to be invested for him until he reaches his majority. Mr. Von der Goltz is himself possessed of a comfortable competence, and when his father dies will be the only survivor of the family and heir to an estate valued at \$30,000.

Major and Mrs. Wakeman entertained the 3d Infantry Card Club on Dec. 30 at the Officers' Club. The gentleman's prize, a handsome burnwood book holder, was won by Major William L. Buck, and the ladies' prize, an elegant silver spoon, was won by Miss Catherine Stewart.

On Dec. 31 the 3d Infantry was out for mustering. Colonel Haskell mustered the band, the Hospital Corps and the non-commissioned staff, while Major Buck mustered Companies D, E, L, M, and J.

Chaplain Nave and wife have just returned from New York city, where they spent a week in visiting relatives. On Jan. 1, at night, Col. and Mrs. Haskell gave a New Year's reception at their handsome home especially to the officers of the 3d Infantry and their wives. Although the weather was about at the very worst, being dark, wet, cold and sleeting, a large number attended. Among these present were Col. and Mrs. Barwitz, Major and Mrs. Wakeman, Major and Mrs. Buck, Capt. and Mrs. Nichols, Capt. and Mrs. Sample, Capt. and Mrs. Miller, Capt. and Mrs. Jackson, Lieut. and Mrs. Jones, Lieut. and Mrs. Ragsdale, Miss Barwitz, Miss Crummell, Miss

Page, Miss Blanchard, Lieutenants Hurst, Smith, Clark Bell, Stanton, Lerman and Doctor Blanchard.

New Year's day was another gala day for the soldiers of the 3d Regiment. They feasted and made merry. All honor is due the good Commissary Sergeant Vinezar, who provided a menu tempting enough to provoke the envy of the entire Service not present at the feast. That others may emulate, we feel bound to give the delicious menu: Breakfast, fried weak fish, French fried potatoes, hot light rolls, butter, bread, cocoa; dinner, ox-tail soup, roast loin of pork with apple sauce, catsup, gravy, mashed potatoes, green peas, home-made mince pies, nuts, raisins, bread and butter; supper, cold roast beef, catsup, gravy, fried potato cakes, lima beans, vanilla cake, bread, tea. Was it not a feast for kings?

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Jan. 5, 1904.

Col. John P. Story, A.C., went to Washington on a business trip Monday. Lieut. D. Y. Beckham, A.C., and bride, have arrived from Savannah and will begin house-keeping shortly in No. 15 North. Mrs. Beckham is one of Savannah's best, and all join in a hearty welcome to this charming and accomplished little lady, and hope she may be as pleased with the Army as we are with her. Lieut. H. S. Brown, A.C., has fully recovered from the serious burns sustained in the laboratory, and has returned to duty. Lieut. Donald W. Strong, who recently transferred to the Infantry, has returned from leave, and is packing up preparatory to a trip to the Philippines to join his regiment. He expects to sail about Feb. 1. Capt. Frank S. Harlow, A.C., has returned from leave. Lieut. A. F. Cassells, A.C., was entertaining a party of visiting friends Sunday. Lieut. Albert H. Stevens, A.C., who has resigned his commission as an officer of the Army, has many friends about the post who regret his going.

New Year's eve was one of the most pleasant the post officers and ladies have enjoyed in a long time. Captain Hero had the assembly room draped and decorated in a most tasteful and striking manner, and Keeney brewed one of his famous bowls of punch. The orchestra from the 4th band, A.C., furnished the music, and we did the rest. It was a full dress party, but informal in the Army way, and everybody enjoyed the dances until 1904 had begun. On New Year's day, the commanding officer, Col. J. P. Story, received from ten till one, and all the officers in the post in full dress called to pay their respect. Nearly all the ladies on the post received, and the calls were continued through the day. In the afternoon the football teams of the 6th and 69th Companies locked horns and were so evenly matched that at the end of the second twenty-minute half neither team had scored. They will try it again when the weather moderates. Just now every one is complaining about the cold.

All the houses are more or less torn up with the installation of the water heating plants, and with the mercury down to ten above zero we are willing to be classed as a northern post. The street paving has been wholly suspended until the ground thaws. The barracks are all well warmed, and there is no hardship any where except for the guard. Furs will probably be used if the cold continues.

The field day sports were held on Dec. 30, and we are expecting an order out shortly giving the athletic standing of the companies by points. The principal event was the tug of war; there were eight teams of twenty men each, and the 6th Company won out over all.

The Artillery and post officers and enlisted men's schools opened on Tuesday, Jan. 5, with a full attendance, and everybody is happy after the two weeks of play.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 1, 1904.

The 10th Infantry had a jolly Christmas in their cantonment barracks. The officers' mess, consisting of forty-eight officers of the regiment, gave a dinner to all the officers of the regiment, followed by a dance, which was one of the most enjoyable ever given by the 10th Infantry. L Company had a turkey dinner, and the children were given a Christmas tree. Sergeant Schmidt of I Company, acted as Santa Claus and distributed the presents. The 2d Company of Coast Artillery had an exceptionally fine dinner. Company H of the 13th Infantry had one of the best, if not the best, dinner of any company of that regiment. Just before the dinner the company presented the company commander, Lieut. William T. Patten, with a fine repeating shot gun and one hundred shells. Co. F, 13th Inf., presented the company commander, Lieut. James G. Taylor, with a full dress belt and saber.

Col. William S. Patten, chief Q.M. of the Department of California, and Col. George H. Torney, Chief Surgeon of the Department, made an inspection of Fort McDowell and the Depot of Recruits and Casuals on Angel Island, last Tuesday afternoon. The depot is coming to be one of the most important posts around the bay. The commandant, Thomas C. Woodbury, 13th Inf., with about seven hundred troops at the post.

The adjutant is Lieut. Frank R. Curtis, 13th Inf., who has a corps of sixteen clerks in the administration building. A great many letters are received daily from the pension office in regard to discharged soldiers, and Lieutenant Curtis has devised a system of card index, so that the record of every soldier who has ever been at the camp, or even passed through, can be instantly determined. This record will be worth thousands of dollars to the Government in the Pension Department alone, to say nothing of its great value to the rapid and accurate administration of the work of the post.

Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur of the Department of California, returned on Monday from an official inspection of Honolulu. He was accompanied by his aide, Capt. Parker W. West, 11th Cav., and Mrs. MacArthur. General MacArthur will soon leave the Phelan building for another suite of offices, when he becomes commanding officer of the newly-made Division of the Pacific. Col. Alexander Mackenzie, C.E., will soon be in the city as Chief of Staff of the Pacific Division.

The ladies of the Army stationed at the posts around the bay are to give a cotillion at the Presidio hop room on Jan. 8. Col. Charles Morris, Art. Corps, Col. Charles H. Noble, 10th Inf., and Lieut. Col. Joseph Garrard, 14th Cav., will receive the guests. The ladies who have the affair in charge are Mrs. Coolidge, Mrs. Servatt, Miss Hara, Miss Barry, Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. Henrici, Mrs. Garrard, Mrs. Victor Lewis, Miss Swigert, Miss Lewis, Miss Gordon, Mrs. Christian, Mrs. Fair, Mrs. Burgess, Mrs. Langdon, Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Briggs, Miss Colburn, Miss Kent and Miss Selfridge.

Troops L and M, 2d Cav., reached the Presidio on Friday morning from Fort Sheridan. There were 123 enlisted men under the following officers: Capt. J. H. Gardner and Lieuts. T. M. Coughlan, E. N. Coffey, J. A. Barry, A. M. Pope and Doctors Cornman and English.

Col. William S. Patten with Mrs. Patten and two daughters, spent Christmas at Alcatraz Island with Lieut. William T. Patten, 13th Inf. Major Charles W. Hobbs, Art. Corps, who has been confined in the General Hospital for a long time, is now able to be out on the streets. Mrs. Hobbs and Miss Hobbs are at the Knickerbocker, San Francisco.

Major A. R. Paxton, 13th Inf., in command of Alcatraz Island, entertained the officers and ladies of the post on Christmas morning with egg-nog, candy and other

Christmas cheer. Colonel Patten and family were also present at the beautiful quarters of Major Paxton.

A delightful party was given to the children and young people of officers' families around the bay on Tuesday evening at the Presidio hop room.

The engagement is announced of Lieut. J. G. Taylor, 13th Inf., and Miss Erwin, daughter of the late Postoffice Inspector Erwin of Berkeley, Cal. Miss Erwin is a charming girl, and hearty congratulations are extended by all who have the pleasure of an acquaintance with the young couple.

A handsome gasoline launch has just been completed and put into commission between Alcatraz Island and San Francisco. It was built according to specifications drawn by Major Carroll A. Devol, Q.M., Dep. It is fifty feet long and ten feet beam, and a fifty horse power engine capable of making ten knots an hour. The launch is named Alcatraz, and has a fine cabin and electric lights.

The enlisted men of the 13th Infantry gave a most delightful entertainment in the chapel of Alcatraz Island on Christmas night.

The many babies at the post were delightfully entertained at an afternoon Christmas tree party by Master James Howard Landers, fifteen months old, son of Lieut. and Mrs. H. L. Landers, Art. Corps. Cards had been sent out for Dec. 25, from three to four. The young guests arrived promptly, with the exception of several who were late in terminating their afternoon nap. The babies four months old seemed to derive the most enjoyment from the pretty lighted tree. As they squatted on the floor, telling each other of their little gifts, their mothers thought the picture a most beautiful one. The invited guests were, the Misses Etheline Hinkley, Ruth Alden Langdon, Frances and Alice Christian, Katherine and Helen Hughes, and Masters Edwin Oliver Sarratt, Jr., Harry Burgess, Emmor Jerome Miley, Jr., Allen Haynes, Fred and James Hayden.

PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.

Plattsburg Barracks, Jan. 2, 1904.

Capt. J. E. Normoyle, Mrs. Normoyle, Miss Jessie Ecker and little Miss Margaret Normoyle have left Plattsburg for Baltimore, where the captain has been sent as constructing quartermaster. Capt. and Mrs. Carnahan gave a very pleasant reception in their honor just prior to their departure. The Normoyes will be greatly missed in the garrison and best wishes from their friends accompany them.

Mrs. John W. Ricker is spending the winter with her daughter, Mrs. Wallis O. Clark, wife of Major Clark. Mrs. Paul W. Beck has taken her young son to Nebraska to visit his grandparents. They will, probably, remain until February. Lieutenants Michaelis, Ashburn, Endicott and Brown are all absent on leave during the holidays. The first mentioned is visiting his home in Boston. Lieutenant Ashburn is spending his vacation with his brother near New York; Lieutenant Endicott has gone to Washington and Lieutenant Brown has gone to his home in Massachusetts. A very pleasant hop was given at the Barracks on Monday night last, Dec. 23. Quite a number were present from town.

Lieut. H. C. Price has gone to Chester, Pa., for the holidays. Lieut. Wilson B. Burt and bride have joined after a pleasant wedding trip through the southwest. Lieutenant Burt is acting adjutant during the absence of Captain Siglerfoos, who, with Mrs. Siglerfoos, is enjoying a well-earned leave. Lieutenants Mudgett and Trotter are expected back from leave in a few days.

At a concert recently given in Plattsburg by Mr. Bernard Sullivan, Mrs. Carnahan sang and was in excellent voice. She was called to respond to an encore, and gave the old favorite "Bonnie Sweet Bessie." Her friends are justly proud of her voice.

Miss Broadwater, of Helena, Mont., spent a week here as a guest of Capt. and Mrs. Oliver Edwards. She has gone to visit friends in New York.

Lieut. C. R. W. Morison is in Baltimore for the holidays. His many friends will be glad to hear that he has successfully passed his examination for promotion to a first lieutenantcy.

ARTILLERY FOOTBALL GAME.

Fort Baker, Cal., Dec. 28, 1903.

To the cheers of hundreds and the strains of martial music the victorious eleven of the 32d Company, Coast Artillery, trotted off the field to-day after defeating the 24th Battery, F.A., from the Presidio, by the decisive score of 35-0, six touchdowns with three resultant goals and a safety, thereby winning the football championship of the Department. As is always the case on the field at Fort Baker, the game was clean, clear cut, and heady.

The game put up by the "Heavies" against the "Wagon Soldiers" was of the model 1903, disappearing type, as the pigskin was never located from the time it left the hands of the snapper back until it was picked up by the range finding party far ahead of the embattled line, and the time of flight was small, azimuth usually unknown. The honors of the day were divided between Thompson, Trachel and Mc Masters, the back field for the 32d Company team. Time of halves twenty minutes. The 24th Battery have met and easily defeated every military team in the harbor, and to-day put up their usual stubborn game, but were completely outclassed in speed, science, and team work. The officials were Q.M. Sergt. Hicks, 32d Co., referee; 1st Sergt. Edwards, 32d Co., umpire; and Lieut. H. L. Landers, 24th Battery, linesman, whose impartial decisions gave perfect satisfaction to both teams. The music for the occasion was furnished by the 3d Band, Artillery Corps.

The 32d Company boast the greatest amount of football enthusiasm of any company in the Service, having two teams, one averaging 160 and another 146 pounds, with a squad of forty men outfitted and supported by the officers and men of the company. Our coach, Corporal George Stewart, of Kansas, with only green material on which to work, has developed our most excellent teams. The lighter teams, the Lime Point Tigers, are now playing a series of championship games with the Amateur Athletic League of San Francisco, and have a record of three games won, two lost, and two ties, with a total of 72 points won against 29 scored on them.

The heavier team out of a series of nine games have met with but three defeats, and those at the hands of the University of Nevada, at Reno, Nevada, Leland Stanford, Jr., University, at Palo Alto, Cal., and the Santa Clara College at Santa Clara, Cal.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Dec. 28, 1903.

Gen. Fred D. Grant will leave Jan. 12 for Chicago, and is busy packing up. Mrs. Grant is expected in a few days. Gen. and Mrs. Grant will be much missed by the two garrisons. Their house has been very popular, Mrs. Grant being a gracious hostess.

Lieut. J. D. Tilford, 1st Cav., who has been made squadron adjutant of the 3d Squadron of the regiment, will take station at Fort Clark, leaves Jan. 2. Among the recent arrivals are Lieut. A. C. Osborn, who has been on a month's leave, and Lieut. H. N. Munro, who has been appointed Q.M. and commissary of the 1st Squadron, which is stationed at the post.

The ladies of the upper post, after Jan. 1, will be at home every Tuesday. Miss Constant Williams will be at home the first and third Tuesdays in January. In the lower post Thursday is the reception day. Mrs. Rootes

and her daughter, Mrs. Constance Clark, will receive the first and third Thursdays in every month. Mrs. Taylor will not receive, Colonel Taylor being under orders for change of station.

Lieut. Olney Place, 6th Cav., was a visitor at the post during the Christmas holidays. He is a student at Fort Leavenworth, and is spending his leave with his parents at 2513 West Commerce street, San Antonio.

Lieut. and Mrs. Benteen entertained a few friends on Saturday last. Major Adams leaves for his new station "The Orient" about Jan. 15, and a host of friends regret to see his departure. Lieut. Guy Kent, 1st Cav., paid a flying visit to old friends at the post. On his return from leave he will make a visit of a few days at a popular house in the lower post.

Lieut. Col. Sydney W. Taylor, who has been Adjutant General of the Department of Texas and has been ordered to Oklahoma City, will leave about Jan. 12. Mrs. Taylor and daughters will not go until two weeks later.

Col. Constant Williams, commanding this post, has been very ill and will take a sick leave, and with his family go to Washington.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The 12th N.Y. was reviewed in its armory on the evening of Dec. 30 by Gen. George Moore Smith, commanding the 1st Brigade. With General Smith were Lieutenants Colonels O'Donohue and Jarvis, Majors Abeel, Washburn, Carnochan, Fisher, Thomas and Austin and Captains Townsend and Little. Previous to the review there was a guard mount, with Capt. R. M. Parker as officer of the day, and Lieutenants Kountze and Power, officers of the guard and Regimental Sergt. Major J. Adair, sergeant major. The guard mount was a very pretty and well executed ceremony. For review the regiment was promptly equalized by Adjutant De Russy into twelve commands of sixteen files in three battalions. Lieut. Col. J. Mayhew Walworth, recently elected and commissioned, also made his first appearance since he resigned just after the regiment was mustered out of the United States Service during the war with Spain. The regiment made the usual formation in line of masses, and the review and parade, which followed, were excellent ceremonies. There were a number of men, however, without gloves, an omission company commanders should correct in the future. The regimental drill, with a reduction to twelve files front, was not up to the usual standard, mainly on account of the poorly executed commands rendered by the bugler, which were very confusing. The regiment is very much hampered for want of a sufficiently large drill hall, and it is hoped that means may be found to enlarge the present one. Dancing followed the military ceremonies.

Major Gen. H. C. Corbin will review the 7th N.Y. at its armory on Monday evening Jan. 23. First Sergt. J. R. Stewart of Co. B has been elected 2d lieutenant, vice Beach promoted.

Dr. Hudson and Captain Evans, of the 9th N.Y., well known rifle experts, have been experimenting with a new alloy bullet for indoor practice with the Krag rifle with very successful results. Captain Evans during a trial made twenty consecutive bulls eyes. A further trial will be made of the bullet Jan. 16 in the armory range when a match will be shot.

Capt. J. F. Morrison, 20th U.S. Inf., who made the annual inspection of the Wisconsin National Guard in an official report shows that the 2d Infantry stood No. 1 in relative order of merit.

The 9th N.Y., Col. W. F. Morris, was reviewed by Major General Roe, at its armory on the evening of Jan. 5. With General Roe were Lieutenants Colonels Wingate, Cleveland, Ladd, Thurston, Hurry and Strauss, and Majors Leigh and Frentice, of his staff. The regiment has been doing some exceptionally excellent work in drilling this winter, and at the review further demonstrated this fact, and in the most effective manner. The turn out of the command was twelve commands of sixteen files, divided into the usual three battalions, and the formation under Adjutant Thiery, in line of masses, was most smooth and prompt. In both the review and parade the regiment acquitted itself in a most praiseworthy manner. During the latter ceremony General Roe, on behalf of Company G, presented Lieut. John D. Brane with a handsome sword and belt. Colonel Morris next put the regiment through a working drill, which showed the regiment off to the greatest advantage, and there was not a single break of any kind to mar its execution. It was the consensus of opinion among officers of experience, that it was one of the best drills of a regiment seen on an armory floor. General Roe was particularly pleased at the exhibition, and highly complimented Colonel Morris for its excellence. There was dancing after the military ceremonies and General Roe and others were entertained by Colonel Morris and his officers. The regimental band gave some fine selections during the evening.

Wednesday evening, Feb. 3, is the date for the formal turning over of the new armory for the 1st Battery N.Y., in West 6th street, near Columbus avenue by the city. There will be a review by Mayor McClellan, and, incident to the ceremonies, Captain Wendell will be handed the key of the armory in a rosewood box. Dancing will follow the ceremonies and the special guests will be entertained. Col. George R. Dyer, 12th Regiment, and staff, made a New Year's call to the Battery on Jan. 1, as did also Lieutenant Colonel Treadwell, Captain Sternberger, 22d Regiment, and others. Colonel Dyer has been elected an honorary member of the Battery.

Adjutant General Dalton, of Massachusetts, has directed C.O. of Infantry companies to at once make requisition for the following: 50 American magazine guns with gun slings, bayonets and bayonet scabbards; 5 arm chests, 4 books of instruction, Cal. .30, and 50 gray cartridge belts. The gray cartridge belts will be used for all duties and the present blue cartridge belt will be retained until further orders.

Major William Gerlach, U.S.A., retired, having reported for duty with the Minnesota National Guard, will assume the duties of inspecting officer. He is charged with the duty of inspecting and instructing the several organizations of the National Guard in camp, in the field and at home stations.

The non-commissioned officers of the 22d N.Y. will hold a ball at the armory on Friday evening, Feb. 11.

The 22d N.Y. will be reviewed by Mayor McClellan on Jan. 16 at its armory.

Major General Roe will review the 47th N.Y., Colonel Eddy, on Saturday evening, Jan. 20.

Mayor McClellan will review the 13th N.Y. at its armory on Tuesday evening, Jan. 26.

Capt. Bloomfield Usher, of the 22d N.Y., who has been for over twenty years a member of the command, has resigned on account of business.

Major S. J. Forte, ordnance officer of the Maryland National Guard, announces that the State rifle range will be opened to the Guardsmen on April 1, but the first shooting day will be on Saturday, April 2. There will be shooting every Saturday from that time until Nov. 1, when the season will close. It has been arranged that each company in the guard shall spend one full day at a time at the range. On every Saturday after July 1 there will be prize shooting at 200, 600 and 1,000 yards. A team of twelve men will be picked out from among the commands to represent the State at the National Trophy Match to be shot off during the early fall. There will be revolver shooting at 25, 50 and 75 yards by officers.

THE FIFTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

The Secretary of War recommends the addition to the Army Appropriation bill of the following amendment approved by the General Staff: "Provided, That hereafter civilian employees of the Army stationed at military posts may, under regulations to be made by the Secretary of War, purchase necessary medical supplies when prescribed by a medical officer of the Army." Civilian employees are now allowed to purchase medicines at cost, with ten per cent. added, but it is impossible to determine cost. The Secretary will ask Congress to give him authority to accept a donation of land adjacent to Fort Missoula, Mont.

The Secretary of War has asked Congress for the passage of a bill amending Sec. 1136, R.S., to read as follows: "Permanent barracks or quarters and buildings and structures of a permanent nature shall not be constructed unless detailed estimates shall have been previously submitted to Congress, and approved by a special appropriation for the same, except when constructed by the troops; and no structures the cost of which shall exceed forty thousand dollars shall be erected unless by special authority of Congress." Since the limitation of \$20,000 in such expenditures was fixed in 1850, the cost of labor and material has so greatly advanced as to occasion serious embarrassment. The Quartermaster General concurs in the recommendation of the Surgeon General that the limit of cost for a single building should be increased from \$20,000 to \$40,000, and he also invites attention to the disadvantages, delays, and extra expense involved in obtaining bids and making contracts for the construction of hospitals, even of moderate size, or of additions thereto, under the present law. The Chief of Staff also approves. The Secretary also asks for the passage of a bill appropriating \$280,000 for the purchase of 84 acres of land to add to Fort Sheridan.

The Secretary of State has applied to Congress for authority to deliver to Capt. John M. Sigworth, 1st Lieut. Clifton C. Kinney and 2d Lieuts. Paul M. Goodrich, Allen Smith, Jr., and Robert S. Clark, U.S.A., decorations of the Order of the Double Dragon, third grade, conferred on them by the Chinese Government. Also for the delivery to Capt. André W. Brewster, U.S.A., of a decoration of the Order of the Double Dragon, third grade, first class.

The Secretary of War has asked Congress for an appropriation to reimburse the State of Indiana for expenses incurred for the use of Artillery horses during the maneuvers at West Point, Ky. It is also recommended that there be added to the Army bill at the end of the paragraph making provision for the "Transportation of the Army and its supplies" the following proviso: "Provided, That expenses which may hereafter be incurred by the several States and Territories in the hire of Cavalry and Artillery horses and draft animals for the use of such portion of their organized militia as shall engage in actual camp or field service for instruction or shall participate in the encampment, maneuvers and field instruction of any part of the Regular Army, shall constitute a charge against any sum standing to the credit of such State or Territory under Section 1661 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, and shall be in addition to the expenses which are authorized to be incurred in Sections 14 and 15 of the act approved Jan. 21, 1903." As the expenses for which this legislation is intended to provide are considered naturally and necessarily incident to the participation of the militia in camp or field service for instruction, or in the encampment, maneuvers and field instruction of any part of the Regular Army, it is earnestly recommended that favorable action be taken.

The Court of Claims has transmitted to Congress certified statement copies of its allowances in the following cases of Navy officers under the act of March 3, 1887, known as the Tucker Act: Arthur Burtis, \$1,435.86; J. M. Emanuel, \$461.92; Henry R. Baker, \$298.06; Robert M. Doyle, \$46.64; George P. Lumsden, \$152.52; Charles A. Schmitz, \$406.58; Byron Wilson, \$623.28; Cornelius Dugan, \$255.34; son of Eugene Mack (gunner), \$281.65; daughter of John Walters, \$1,599.25; William I. More, \$230.62; administrator of Overton Carr, \$300.87; widow of Danforth P. Wight, \$85.48; widow of Charles Boardman, \$772.20; widow of George L. Mead, \$281.06; widow of Thomas H. Eastman, \$1,152.08; William F. Low, \$138.08; executor of Elbridge D. Hall, \$687.39; executor of Frank H. Arms, \$1,256.51; I. Bascom Wallans, \$206.05; Hamilton Hutchins, \$21.37; Charles Muller (boatswain), \$17.76.

The Secretary of the Navy, Dec. 30, transmitted for the consideration of Congress copy of a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, of December 29, submitting additional estimates of deficiencies in appropriations for the service of the Marine Corps for the fiscal year 1904, amounting to \$75,000. It is to cover the cost of clothing, military stores and contingencies resulting from the unanticipated organization of six additional companies of marines for service with the Caribbean Sea Squadron. Consideration has been given to the fact that, if the command serves on the Isthmus, the cost of labor and material there will be much higher than at home. Consideration has also been given to various and sundry military needs, including the purchase and maintenance of horses or mules for draft, pack, and other purposes which will arise in the contingency referred to. Acting upon the advice of the medical officers of the Navy, many purchases have been ordered with a view to the protection of the health of the command.

Secretary Root has sent a letter to the chairman of the Military Committee of the House, in which he says: "Upon careful examination of the details of the bill transmitted to the House in my letter of Dec. 10, 1903, and introduced by you Dec. 15, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs (H.R. 7648), I think the bill can be improved by the following amendments: (1) By striking out in lines 8 and 9 the words 'and to those who formerly served as such.' (2) By inserting after the word 'distinguished,' in line 9, the words 'or who may hereafter most distinguish.' (3) By striking out from lines 10 and 11 the words 'and other soldier-like qualities.' The first amendment will prevent re-opening a great number of applications by persons out of the Service for recognition of acts which are so long past that it is impossible to secure really satisfactory evidence of the facts, and to which all the considerations which underlie statutes of limitations apply. The second amendment will cure a doubtless unintended defect which would have prevented the statute from being available for the recognition of gallant acts done hereafter. The third amendment will prevent the enlargement of the grounds upon which medals may be granted. I am sure that the gentlemen who prepared the bill did not intend this broadening of the grounds and cheapening of their

medals, and it was not called to my attention at the time I transmitted the bill."

Secretary Root has returned the bill introduced in the Senate providing for the purchase by the Government of the McLean property at Appomattox Court House, Va., in commemoration of the surrender of the Army of North Virginia to General Grant, with the following endorsement of the Quartermaster General: "The necessary expenditures for the battlefield parks already authorized are and will continue to be so great that I do not think that this bill ought to pass. The effect of it would probably be to create another park to be owned and cared for by the Government. The National Government cannot own and take care of all the spots of historic interest in the United States. I transmit herewith a statement of the moneys already expended on National Military parks, and an estimate of the probable cost to complete these parks and the annual maintenance thereof, from which it will appear that the expenditures have already amounted to nearly \$3,000,000, while it is estimated that more than half a million dollars will be required to complete the military parks already authorized, for the maintenance of which after completion over \$65,000 will be required annually."

The Senate Military Committee report favorably on the bill (S. 2081), to provide for the appropriate marking of the graves of the soldiers and sailors of the Confederate Army and Navy who died while prisoners at the North, for reasons set forth in the report (S. Rept. 2589, 2d Sess. 57th Cong.), made on a similar measure during the last Congress. The estimated expense is \$200,000, and the number of the dead about 30,152. The cemeteries in which they are interred are in utter neglect and the headboards of the graves have long since rotted away. This action is taken at the request of the United Confederate Veterans in session at Memphis, May 28-30, 1901. The number of places at which Confederate prisoners are interred is 174. The names of 2,313 out of the total of 30,152 are unknown.

In his hearings this week before the House Committee on Naval Affairs, Rear Admiral Henry C. Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, has confined himself exclusively to questions affecting the personnel of the Service. He dealt at length with the steps the Department took last summer to quarter the men on shore at the time disease was prevalent at so many of the training stations and on the receiving ships. It was noted that the members of the committee heartily approved this action and are interested in the Department's study of the best type of barracks to be built for the enlisted force of the Navy. Regarding the question of an additional assistant to the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation and that of establishing the grade of vice admiral, Rear Admiral Taylor informed the committee that he would prefer to take up these matters in connection with the General Staff proposition. The committee asked Rear Admiral Taylor to be prepared to discuss the General Staff project about two weeks from now. In the meantime the estimates will be taken up and disposed of. The members of the House Committee are showing an interest in the General Staff proposition as outlined in the Secretary's report and it is evident they intend that the matter shall have their careful consideration this session.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S.R. 27, Mr. Penrose.—To award the Congressional medal of honor to Roe Reisinger.

S. 2869, Mr. Dryden.—To appoint Thomas P. O'Reilly, now a 2d lieutenant on the retired list of the Army, to the grade of major on said retired list, to date from March 13, 1899: Provided, That he shall receive no pay for time between March 13, 1899, and the date of his appointment hereunder.

S. 2886, Mr. Foraker.—To place Brig. Gen. Thomas M. Anderson, U.S.A., retired, on the retired list of major generals, with pay and emoluments.

S. 2897, Mr. Penrose.—To provide for the improvement in breeding of horses for general purpose uses and to enable the U.S. to procure better remounts for the Cavalry and Artillery Service.

S. 2906, Mr. Penrose.—For the recognition of the military service of non-commissioned officers and enlisted men of the United States Volunteers and commissioned officers in certain State military organizations.

S. 2949, Mr. Foster and H. R. 8674, Mr. Cushman.—To establish a permanent military camp ground in the vicinity of Tacoma, in Pierce County, Wash.

S. 2953, Mr. Platt, of Conn.—To appoint Lieut. Comdr. Frederick Augustus Miller, retired, U.S.N., a commander on the retired list.

S. 2962, Mr. Perkins.—Granting to paymasters' clerks, U.S.N., in recognition of extraordinary merit in the performance of duty, preference in appointments to the grade of assistant paymaster.

S. 2963, Mr. Perkins.—To amend section 13 of "An act to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps of the U.S.," approved March 3, 1899, so as to read as follows: "Sec. 13. That commissioned officers of the line of the Navy and of the Medical and Pay Corps, and professors of mathematics, shall receive the same pay and allowances, except forage, as are or may be provided by or in pursuance of law for the officers of corresponding rank in the Army: Provided, That naval chaplains who do not possess relative rank shall have the rank of lieutenant in the Navy; and that all officers, including warrant officers, who have been or may be appointed to the Navy from civil life shall, on the date of appointment, be credited, for computing their pay, with five years' service. And all provisions of law authorizing the distribution among captors of the whole or any portion of the proceeds of vessels, or any property hereafter captured, condemned as prize, or providing for the payment of bounty for the sinking or destruction of vessels of the enemy hereafter occurring in time of war, are hereby repealed: And provided further, That no provision of this act shall operate to reduce the present pay of any commissioned officer now in the Navy; and in any case in which the pay of such an officer would otherwise be reduced he shall continue to receive pay according to existing law: And provided further, That nothing in this act shall operate to increase or reduce the pay of any officer now on the retired list of the Navy."

S. 2990 and S. 2991: Mr. Hale has introduced in the Senate two bills, which we shall give more fully another week, to establish a naval militia and define its relations to the General Government (S. 2990); and to establish a United States Naval Reserve of twenty thousand men (S. 2991).

S. 3014, Mr. Penrose.—To equalize the rank and pay of certain retired officers of the Navy. That any officer of the Navy, with a creditable record, who served during the Civil War and who was placed on the retired list prior to March 3, 1899, shall be advanced on the retired list from said date to the next higher rank. Sec. 2. That any officer of the Navy, with a creditable record, who served during Civil War and who was placed on the retired list prior to March 3, 1899, shall receive the same pay from June 30, 1899, as officers of the Navy of cor-

responding rank who have been retired since March 3, 1899: Provided, That nothing in this act shall operate to reduce the pay of any officers now on the retired list of the Navy.

S. 3062, Mr. Burrows.—To authorize the appointment of Creighton Churchill, now an ensign on the retired list of the Navy, a lieutenant on the active list of the Navy, as of date of March 3, 1899, to take rank next after that of his classmate, Ford Hopkins Brown: Provided, That the said Churchill shall establish upon examination his fitness to perform the duties of a lieutenant on the active list, and that he shall receive no pay or emoluments by reason of reappointment except from date of such reappointment, and that he shall be additional to the number of officers prescribed by law for the grade of lieutenant in the Navy and in any grade to which he may hereafter be promoted.

S. 3067, Mr. Frye.—To appoint Wilson B. Strong, late 1st lieutenant and acting constructing quartermaster, 33d U.S. Volunteers, to the grade of captain and quartermaster, U.S.A., to fill the first or any subsequent vacancy after passage of act.

S. 3061, Mr. Beveridge.—Authorizes the President to appoint Ensign Thomas Lutz Stitt, U.S.N., on the active list, to the grade and rank of lieutenant on the active list as of the date Jan. 23, 1901, and next after his classmate, David Van Horn Allen, subject to an examination.

S. 3107, Mr. Perkins and H.R. 9065, Mr. Dayton.—That retired officers of the Navy ordered to active duty shall have the rank, pay and allowances of officers of the active list of like length of active service, and if actively employed for three years after retirement shall, when detached from duty, retain the rank and highest retired pay of the grade they then hold: Provided, That the time of service of the retired officer, for the purpose of fixing his rank, pay and allowances, shall be made up of the period of service before retirement, to which shall be added the time engaged in active service under the order of the Secretary of the Navy while on the retired list: And provided further, That the present rank and pay of any officer on the retired list shall not hereby be reduced.

S. 3108, Mr. Gorman.—Authorizing the appointment and retirement of Charles Chaille-Long with the rank of colonel, U.S.A.

S. 3109, Mr. Hale.—To provide for the examination of certain officers of the Navy, and to regulate promotions therein. (We reserve the full text for another week.)

S. 3110, Mr. Hale.—That the commandant of any naval station beyond the continental limits of the U.S. may, by express authority of the President, be empowered to convene general courts-martial for the trial of persons under his command.

S. 3112, Mr. Hale.—Gives a naval court-martial or court of inquiry power to issue like process to compel witnesses to appear and testify, which courts of criminal jurisdiction within the State, Territory, or District where such naval court shall be ordered to sit may lawfully issue. Refusal to answer in contempt to be certified to the nearest United States Court to be punished in like manner as if the witness had committed the offense in a proceeding before the court.

S. 3113, Mr. Hale.—Providing for the use by the U.S. of devices invented by its naval officers while engaged in its service and covered by letters patent, such royalties and compensation as may be equitably due such officer to be recovered by suit brought by said officer in the Court of Claims. The Secretary of the Navy is prohibited from making any contract or payment for the use of any patent taken out by any naval officer.

S. 3114, Mr. Hale.—To authorize the use of depositions before naval courts in cases where it is not practicable to secure the personal attendance of witnesses without incurring great expense or serious loss of time.

H.J. Res. 74, Mr. Hermann.—Authorizing the issue of duplicate medals, presented on account of distinguished or meritorious services, where the originals have been lost or destroyed.

H.R. 8633, Mr. Mondell.—To provide for medical care and surgical treatment of honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines, by admitting them to any post, military, marine, naval or Government hospital for such medical and surgical care and treatment free of charge.

H.R. 8897, Mr. Sulloway.—That in the administration of the second and third sections of the act of June 7, 1899, as amended by the act of May 9, 1900, enlistment and service in the Volunteer Army of the U.S. between March 4, 1861, and Aug. 20, 1866, shall be deemed and held to have been enlistment and service for and during the suppression of the war of the rebellion.

H.R. 8707, Mr. Wachtler (by request).—Relating to clerks to pay officers in the Navy. That clerks to pay officers of the Navy appointed under existing law shall be temporarily warranted from time to time by the Secretary of the Navy upon nominations by officers of the Pay Corps of the Navy, approved by the Navy Department, and during the period of their service shall have the same pay and emoluments as other warrant officers of corresponding length of service, and they may be retired at the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy, under the provisions of this act, after thirty years accumulated service, with three-fourths of the full pay and allowances of such warrant officer: Provided, That no person shall be retired under the provisions of this act until he shall have attained the age of sixty-two years, and the period or periods during which he may have been awaiting assignment or appointment shall not be construed to count as service: that upon completion of the duty of a pay officer entitled to the services of a clerk the warrant of said clerk shall be void until he shall again be nominated by an officer of the Pay Corps for temporary warrant; that all pay clerks shall be credited with previous service in the Navy or in the Army or Marine Corps; that upon the passage of this act clerks to pay officers who have reached the age of sixty-two years may, upon their own application, be retired from active service, as heretofore provided; that pay clerks serving under temporary warrants may be retired from active service for disabilities incurred in the line of duty as now provided by law for other officers; that warrant pay clerks shall take rank next after ensigns, but shall not be entitled by virtue of their precedence to command in the line or other staff corps. Neither shall this act be construed to entitle paymasters' clerks to additional quarters on board ship, but they shall continue in the junior officers' mess, as heretofore.

H.R. 8837, Mr. Wilson.—Appropriates \$3,000 to be used in the construction and preparation of a target range for the use of troops stationed at Prescott, Ariz.

H.R. 9040, Mr. Cooper.—To establish a permanent military camp ground in the vicinity of Somerset County, Pa.

H.R. 9045, Mr. Burkett (by request).—To reimburse commissioned officers of the Union Army for losses during service.

H.R. 9055, Mr. Dayton.—Providing for rank and pay for certain retired officers of the Navy.

H.R. 9066, Mr. Brown, of Pa.—To appoint Lieut. Comdr. Frederick Augustus Miller, U.S.N., retired, a commander on the retired list.

H.R. 9087, Mr. Gardner.—To appoint Lieut. (J.G.) Edward B. Bradbury, U.S.N., retired, a lieutenant commander on the retired list.

H.R. 9132, Mr. Rodey.—To restore 2d Lieut. Henry Osian Flipper, U.S.A., to duty, his former rank and station in the Army.

Much
SOLID COMFORT
is derived by Army
Officers from a
PETTIBONE
UNIFORM
Made by expert mili-
tary tailors.
THEY FIT WELL.
THEY LOOK WELL.
THEY WEAR WELL.
Better have us make
yours. Prices and
samples of cloth
mailed on request.

The Pettibone Bros Mfg. Co.,
626-628-630-632 Main St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
PA-CIFIC COAST BRANCH
19 New Montgomery St., San Francisco Calif.

SOCIAL LIFE IN MANILA.

Manila, P.I., Nov. 27, 1903.

As Judge Taft's term as Governor of the Philippine Islands approaches the end the unique position he occupies in the official and social life of the territory becomes more interesting to the unprejudiced onlooker. The Governor's sincerity, integrity and courage are indisputable. He came here, it is generally believed, much against his own inclinations. On his arrival he found conditions from which a man less resourceful would have fled in despair. But with his great ability, his earnest desire to advance the honorable mission of the United States in these islands and his unselfish devotion to the duties of his high position, he has accomplished enough for the progress of the people to identify himself indelibly with the history of American rule in the archipelago. He has won the unbounded respect and good-will of all inhabitants, natives and foreigners alike, and he has established a standard of official rectitude which none of his successors will ever surpass. Yet the fact remains that his administrative policy has never enjoyed the full approval of the military authorities in the islands, who fear that he has gone beyond the limits of prudence in his well-meant efforts to conciliate the natives and render them passive under American control. He trusts them, confides in them and invests them with official power to an extent that few, if any, Army officers of longer experience here than he has had can conscientiously sanction. In short, there is a deep-seated belief in military circles here in Manila that a continuance of Governor Taft's unduly moderate and trustful policy toward the Filipinos by his successor must inevitably sooner or later impair the civil authority to an extent that will require another resort to armed force for the protection of American interests. And that is precisely what the Army, after its tremendous labor in the last five years, does not want to see.

Turning, however, to the social side of the question,

it is only stating an acknowledged truth to say that Governor Taft and his charming wife have exalted the highest standards of hospitality, tact and culture ever established in these islands. Their home has been the center of refinement, fashion and intellectual life in the whole archipelago, and their entertainments have been so lavish and varied that every American sojourner here will remember them with pride as having splendidly realized his finest ideals of modern hospitality. It is needless to say, therefore, that the Governor and Mrs. Taft will bear with them to the United States the gratitude and admiration of all who have passed within the ever-open doors of their lovely home here in Manila. None but the heartiest of good wishes will go with them to their new post of duty in Washington. Meanwhile it is gratifying to observe that these closing days of their official residence in Manila are given over to a round of charming entertainments which give eloquent expression to the high regard in which the Governor and Mrs. Taft are held by the leaders in official and civil life. The crowning event of the season, however, will be a farewell entertainment in the form of a river carnival to be given by Governor and Mrs. Taft at the Malacanang Palace on December 3, the invitations for which have already been issued. The details for this affair have not yet been disclosed, but enough is known to indicate that the event will be the most gorgeous social function ever witnessed in Manila. It will include a beautiful river pageant with guests in character costumes, a fancy ball, a lawn fete and a large musicale followed by a dinner. Everybody in Manila is looking forward to the affair with delight, and those of us who have partaken of the lavish hospitality of the Malacanang know that the highest expectation will be more than fulfilled.

Mrs. Taft's last regular reception on the evening of November 5 drew an unusually large attendance. Among those present were the following, all officers named being of the Army: Major General and Mrs. James F. Wade, Brigadier General and Mrs. Francis Moore, Brigadier General and Mrs. Henry T. Allen, Colonel and Mrs. Henry G. Sharpe, Colonel and Mrs. Henry W. Hubbell, Colonel and Mrs. Albert L. Myer, Colonel and Mrs. John B. Kerr, Colonel and Mrs. John L. Clem, Colonel and Mrs. John J. O'Connell, Colonel and Mrs. Alfred C. Girard, Major and Mrs. Frank Greene, Major and Mrs. Frederick W. Sibley, Major and Mrs. George H. Smith, Major and Mrs. Frederick Von Schrader, Major and Mrs. Alfred E. Bradley, Major and Mrs. Charles Richards, Major and Mrs. John V. White, Majors George R. Cecil, Medad C. Martin, Daniel A. Frederick, and William H. Baldwin; Captain and Mrs. Edmund M. Leary, Captain and Mrs. Harry R. Lee, Captain and Mrs. Robert Alexander; Captains George W. Martin, Harry Taylor, Edward L. Munson, William C. Rivers, William J. Glasgow, William W. Gibson, J. Y. Mason, Blunt and Herbert S. Whipple; Lieutenant and Mrs. James M. Kimbrough, Lieutenant and Mrs. George C. Shaw; Lieutenants William E. Persons, Ulysses S. Grant and James W. Furlow; Miss Campbell, Miss Sibley, Miss Travis, Miss Banister, Miss Sullivan, Miss O'Connell, Miss Munson, and Miss McDonough.

Among recent dinners of note was one at the Army and Navy Club by Major General and Mrs. James F. Wade in honor of Governor and Mrs. Taft, the other guests including Brigadier General and Mrs. Moore, Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, U.S.N., Colonel and Mrs. Henry W. Hubbell, Colonel and Mrs. John B. Kerr, Colonel and Mrs. John L. Clem, Major and Mrs. George R. Smith, Captain and Mrs. Robert Alexander, and Lieut. Yates Stirling, Jr., U.S.N. Another dinner worthy of mention was that given by Governor and Mrs. Taft in honor of Rear Admiral Stirling, the decorations for which were as beautiful as were ever seen at a similar affair in Manila. There were present, in addition to those named, Major General and Mrs. Wade, Brigadier General and Mrs. Moore, Colonel and Mrs. John J. O'Connell, Colonel and Mrs. John L. Clem, Lieut. Colonel and Mrs. Ralph W. Hoyt, Colonel William A. Simpson, Captain Condon of the Navy, and Mrs. Condon, and Lieutenant Stirling of the Navy.

Mrs. Hoyt, wife of Lieut. Col. Ralph W. Hoyt, U.S.A., is one of the most delightful entertainers in Manila

Armstrong Service Uniforms

Our Special Military make Government Cloths, Imported Serges and Cheviots, Summer and Winter weights. The finest made Uniforms in the country at moderate prices.

Armstrong Dress Uniforms
Elegant in finish and make. The class of work which has made

Armstrong Uniforms Famous
Armstrong Caps, Sabres, Belts, etc. All the best that can be made.
Catalogue 15—Cloth Samples
E. A. Armstrong Mfg Co.
300-304 Wabash Ave.,
Chicago.

society, and her progressive euchre party on the evening of Nov. 12 was entirely worthy of her former efforts. There were eight tables, and twelve games in all were played. The prize for the lady winning the most points was taken by Mrs. Myer, wife of Col. Albert L. Myer, U.S.A., the trophy being an exquisite brass and enamel plaque; the first prize for gentlemen, a dainty Japanese tray, was won by Capt. Frank L. Wells, U.S.A., and the prize for the holder of the largest number of lone hands, an ivory paper cutter, fell to Lieut. Arthur L. Conger, U.S.A. The players other than those named were: General and Mrs. George M. Randall, Colonel and Mrs. John L. Clem, Major and Mrs. Frederick W. Sibley, Major and Mrs. Frederick Von Schrader, Major and Mrs. William A. Glassford, Major and Mrs. George R. Smith, Captain and Mrs. Harry R. Lee, Captain and Mrs. George B. Duncan, Colonel Albert L. Myer, Capt. Edward A. Shuttleworth, Capt. Rufus E. Longau, Capt. John W. Heavey and Lieut. James B. Allison.

Age cannot wither nor custom stale the infinite variety of women's clubs in Manila, most of which are officered and directed by members of the Army and Navy set. These organizations, many of which hold regular meetings which are ultra fashionable affairs, cover the whole range of social activity, and are made up of the most prominent women in Manila society. Among their members representative of the Army and Navy one may mention Mrs. Wade, Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Bradley, Mrs. Banister, Mrs. Smart, Mrs. Rand and dozens of others without half exhausting the list. The influence of these various organizations is one of the most benign forces in the life of the city, for it is gradually drawing the best elements of the residents, American, Filipino, Spanish, English and German, together in a community of interest which is a sure guaranty of social order and progress.

Of those who have recently gone from us none are more keenly missed than the jolly Col. John J. O'Connell of the 30th Infantry, and his charming wife and daughter. The O'Connells seemed to belong here. They dispensed a hospitality that was boundless and irresistible, and while we rejoice for their sakes in the order that calls them homeward, we cannot but feel that their gain is distinctly our loss.

With the approach of the holiday season Army and Navy women sojourning in these islands confess to a secret hankering for a real, sure-enough American department store here in Manila. What's Christmas time without the excitement of its attendant shopping, and

Dress for Comfort

If you want most for your money insist on **PRESIDENT** being stamped in the buckle when you buy **SUSPENDERS**

Fifty cents and a dollar. Ask at favorite shop, or post prepaid from

C. A. EDGARTON MFG. CO.
Box 460 H. Shirley, Mass.
Send 6 cents for catalogue.



Highland Evaporated Cream

Is pure, full-cream cows milk, (from cows bred and fed on our model dairy farms) unsweetened, canned and sterilized. It is preferable to ordinary milk, because it is always in reliable and wholesome condition, cleanly handled, and takes the place of either cream milk or dairy cream for all purposes, if diluted according to directions.

The safest, most readily digested

Food for infants.

Sold by grocers and druggists. If not sold at your place send 10 cents for can prepaid. Sent Free: Booklets, "Baby's Milk," "Cooking with Milk Made Easy," "Highland Ice Cream." Address Dept. HELVETIA MILK CONDENSING CO., High and, N.E. "Where Model Dairy Farms Abound."

MEXICAN AMOLE SHAVING CREAM.

forms a creamy, lasting lather and makes shaving a pleasure. Does away with shaving mug and brush. COMES IN CONVENIENT METAL TUBES.

MADE BY **MEXICAN AMOLE SOAP CO., Peoria, Ill.**

Our DIAMOND KING SOAP is purchased by the Commissary Department, U.S.A. Send 15 cents in stamps for sample of AMOLE DIAMOND KING SOAP, SHAVING SOAP, AND SHAVING CREAM.

SPECIAL OFFER!

French Court Memoirs

FROM Henry of Navarre to and through the reign of Du Barry (whose personal memoirs occupy four of the volumes) this set of books covers the back-stairs-and-kitchen-gossip side of French Court History, much as Guizot covers its outward manifestations. And where so much was set afoot with secret and obscure design, where so little was open and above-board, where boudoir counsels dictated treaties and the wounded vanity of favorites instigated campaigns, where a low-born woman's caprice could send forth the torch to lay waste the half of Europe, it is impossible to comprehend the curious events of history without knowing the intimate details of these underlying causes. It is characteristic of these Memoirs that, in dealing with the peculiar affairs which are associated in every one's mind with French Court history of the period, their very simplicity and frankness purges them of all offense.

The undersigned controls a few sets of these personal French Court Memoirs (translated with fidelity into English), which can be secured in complete sets only, and on small monthly payments provided application be made at once.

These few copies are from a limited numbered and registered de luxe edition, a \$10 a volume edition. Through a binder's error, the leather of the volumes is imperfectly matched; consequently it is advisable to dispose of them outside of regular subscription channels, and at a price about equal to the value of the unbound sheets.

A booklet describing the edition will be sent, together with price particulars, if you sign and send the inquiry slip at once.

J. B. CHADBOURNE,
11 East 16th Street, New York.
Please send me particulars—advertisement in Army and Navy Journal, January 9.
Name.....
Address.....

WURLITZER
BRASS BAND
INSTRUMENTS, DRUMS, ETC.
Reduced Prices. Don't buy until you see new 8-pc. Cat. B. MAILED FREE.
The Rudolph Wurlitzer Co.,
277 E. 4th St., CINCINNATI, O.

CALIFORNIA Catalogue Select Investments Write C. M. Wooster Co., San Francisco

Milk For Any Climate



**Borden's
Peerless
Brand**

**Evaporated Cream
UNSWEETENED**

Army and Navy men follow the flag and the flag now takes them into all climates.

Sterilized milk is the only safe-guard against the many diseases insidiously promulgated by ordinary milk. Borden's Peerless Brand Evaporated Cream is a preserved, unsweetened condensed milk available in all climates under all conditions of temperature.

Send 10c. for "Baby's Diary."

BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK CO., New York

what is shopping unless it can be done in a huge department store like those to which American women are accustomed? In the absence of such an establishment it is pleasing to find the advertisements of several of New York's foremost houses in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. Several friends of the writer residing here in Manila have sent shopping commissions to be executed at these houses by friends coming to the Philippines, and the results have been so thoroughly satisfactory that others are sure to follow. Army and Navy women folk out here have money to spend—but don't let the Government know it—and the American tradesman who helps them to spend it agreeably will reach their hearts as well as their purses. If they can't come to the big New York stores, why can't the stores come to them through the all-pervasive medium of printer's ink?

Others who have gone or soon will go back to the States, greatly to the regret of society here, are Major and Mrs. Frank Greene and Miss Greene, Captain and Mrs. Guy Carlton and the Misses Carlton, and Captain and Mrs. Bradner D. Slaughter. The one compensation for the departure of these charming people is that their places are to be taken by a host of delightful newcomers whom those who linger here gladly welcome with open hearts and homes.

In spite of vague reports that Japan is drifting toward war, many American officers and their wives stationed in these islands continue to spend their brief leaves in that fascinating country. Among those who have recently returned from the tour of Japan are Mrs. Gamble, daughter of Capt. Bradner D. Slaughter, Mrs. Shuttleworth, wife of Capt. Edward A. Shuttleworth, and the Misses Ide, daughters of Judge Ide.

Writing from Chicago a friend asks: "Has Manila any scandals to talk about?" The reply is that Manila is chock full of everyday human nature, and therefore has its just proportion of scandal. I must qualify the statement, however, by explaining that such scandals as we have are not social but official. The social atmosphere of Manila is as pure as that of any city of equal size in the world. Domestic morals among the American and other foreign residents are exceptionally high and the same is true of the better class of natives. But the air is filled with whispers of corruption in official places, and there is much quiet talk of what you in New York call "graft." Under the military administration there was no such talk. Public affairs were conducted on

business principles, economy was the watchword and everybody was satisfied. Taxes were honestly collected and honestly expended, the responsibilities of administration were closely centralized and the natives knew that they were getting value received for every dollar of their taxes. But since the establishment of civil government the strict methods of the military administration have been relaxed and a host of new offices has been created and filled with civilian appointees many of whom are incompetent and some of whom, as court records show, are grossly dishonest. The result is that the civil administration is in many branches an object of suspicion, widespread corruption is openly charged and the reflex effect of this condition upon the natives is in my opinion not only demoralizing but dangerous. But that is another story.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be promised for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

G. D.—Apply to the Auditor of the War Department stating facts of your case in full.

J. P. McA. and SUBSCRIBER.—The 11th U.S. Infantry will not arrive in the United States until some time in February or March next. No assignment to stations has yet been made.

R. X. asks: Does it not seem probable that the 29th Infantry, upon its return to the United States, will take place of 12th Infantry? Answer: Perhaps, but no order has as yet been made or contemplated relative to the exchange of stations of these two regiments.

I. B. asks if an enlisted man in the United States Army goes up for examination for promotion as 2d lieutenant in the Army, in March, finishes the preliminary examination satisfactorily and is discharged the following week, can he or can he not continue the examination in September, without having to re-enlist, at the expiration of his time of service? Answer: He must re-enlist.

G. H. L. asks when the 17th and 19th Companies of Coast Artillery are going to the United States; they are in Cuba now for five years. If you cannot tell me please let me know as near as you can? Answer: See item on page 453 of our issue of Jan. 2. The 17th Company goes to Fort Washington, Md., and the 19th Company to Fort Caswell, N.C.

R. G. T. writes: Since the "Krag" rifles have been issued to the Georgia State troops, stationed here, there has been considerable difference of opinion among the officers as to whether the bayonet is carried in the scabbard with the "eye" or "ring" of the bayonet to the front or rear? Answer: The "ring" is carried to the rear.

G. T. S. asks if a 1st lieutenant in the Army gets extra pay when in command of the Company, and is it same as the captain's pay? Answer: No.

PROMOTIONS. Maj. Symonds' West Point Series, Grammar Arithmetic, Geography, U. S. History.—New editions just issued—80 cents each, postpaid; \$3.00 per set. With studies 10 vols. \$35.00 per set. W. B. Harrison, publisher, 25 East 59th St., N. Y. City.

BORN.

CONRAD.—Dec. 30, 1903, at Chester, Pa., to the wife of Capt. Julius T. Conrad, 3d Cav., a daughter, Jean Haskins Conrad.

DORCY.—On New Year's day, 1904, at 1135 South Broadway, Leavenworth, Kan., to the wife of 1st Lieut. Ben Holladay Dorcy, 4th Cav., a son, Duncan Birnie Dorcy.

MYGATT.—At Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Dec. 28, to the wife of Lieut. Leonard J. Mygatt, 19th Inf., a son.

ROBINSON.—At Fort Revere, Mass., Jan. 1, 1904, to the wife of Lieut. Gordon Robinson, Art. Corps, a daughter.

RUSSELL.—At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., Jan. 2, 1904, to the wife of Lieut. F. Meade Russell, U.S.N., a son, Bancroft Meade Russell.

STAPLES.—At Fort Greble, R.I., Dec. 31, 1903, a daughter to the wife of Post Q.M. Sergt. F. Staples, U.S.A.

TAYLOR.—At Boston, Mass., Jan. 5, 1904, to the wife of Lieut. Brainerd Taylor, Art. Corps, a son.

MARRIED.

COPPOCK—CHITTENDEN.—At St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 29, 1903, Lieut. E. R. Coppock, 3d Cav., and Miss Kate

BROOKS BROTHERS

Broadway Cor. 22nd Street,
NEW YORK.

Dress Uniform
Service Uniforms
Olive Drab
Overcoats

THOROUGH
INFORMATION
CONCERNING
NEW
REGULATION

Rainproof Long Coats
Military Mackintoshes
Regulation Leather
Puttee Leggings

Fine Civilian Clothing, ready made or to measure.
Imported Furnishings and House Garments,
Leather Trunks, Fitted Cases, etc.

Catalogue, Samples, and Directions for ordering by
mail, sent upon request.

Chittenden, daughter of Mr. Edwin Sedgwick Chittenden.

HUNTER—CAPRON.—At Freeport, Ill., Dec. 31, 1903, Miss Mary Louise Capron, daughter of the late Major Thaddeus H. Capron, U.S.A., to Mr. Robert A. Hunter.

MARTIN—DAVIS.—At Petersburg, Va., Dec. 30, 1903, Capt. George C. Martin, 18th U.S. Inf., and Miss Marion L. Davis.

SEYMOUR—CHEW.—On Saturday, Jan. 2, 1904, at 7:30 p.m., at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Thomas K. Wallace, 2206 Q street, N.W., Washington, D.C., by Rev. Mr. Turner, Lieut. Isaac Knight Seymour, U.S.N., to Mrs. Helen Leigh Chew.

DIED.

ADAMS.—At their residence, 166 Dekalb avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y., Belle R. Adams, wife of Comdr. Charles A. Adams, U.S.N., of typhoid fever on Dec. 30, 1903.

CLEVELAND.—At Baltimore, Md., Dec. 24, 1903, Bttn. Charles H. Cleveland, U.S.N.

CUSICK.—At Niagara Falls, N.Y., Jan. 2, 1904, Capt. Cornelius C. Cusick, U.S.A., retired.

FISHER.—At Flushing, N.Y., Dec. 31, 1903, Clark Fisher, who resigned as a chief engineer in the Navy, March 27, 1872.

GORDON.—Jan. 1, 1904, at Mound City, Mo., Mrs. Zilpha A. Gordon, mother of the wife of Capt. M. E. Saville, 27th Inf.

LONGSTREET.—At Gainesville, Ga., Jan. 2, 1904, Gen. James Longstreet, a graduate of the U.S.M.A., who resigned as major and paymaster, U.S.A., June 1, 1861, to enter the Confederate Service. He held the brevet of captain, U.S.A., for gallant and meritorious conduct at Contreras and Churubusco, and the brevet of major for gallant and meritorious conduct at Molino del Rey.

ROBE.—At San Diego, Cal., Dec. 29, 1903, Kate Eloise, wife of Gen. Charles F. Robe, a native of Detroit, Mich., aged 61 years, 2 months, 21 days. Funeral services at the family residence, northeast corner First and Juniper streets, Dec. 31. Interment at Mt. Hope Cemetery.

ROBESON.—At Rochester, N.Y., Dec. 30, 1903, Mr. Millard F. Robeson, father of Mrs. P. A. Oliver, wife of Lieut. Oliver, 5th U.S. Cav.

SQUIERS.—Suddenly, at Havana, Cuba, Dec. 31, 1903, William G. Fargo Squiers, eldest son of Herbert G. and the late Helen Fargo Squiers, in the twenty-first year of his age. Funeral services at St. Francis Xavier Church, West Sixteenth street, New York city.

Malt-Nutrine

—the Food Drink—makes tranquil nerves and a lucid brain. Malt Nutrine is prepared by the famous Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, which fact guarantees the purity, excellence and merit claimed for it.

**COCKTAIL
FACTS**

About 90% of the Cocktails now drank are either Manhattans or Martinis; no good bar-keeper uses any bitters but "English Orange" in making them. The "CLUB COCKTAILS," Manhattans and Martinis, are made as they should be with English "Orange Bitters," are properly aged and are better than any fresh made cocktail possibly can be. A fresh made cocktail is like a new blend of any kind, unfit for use. Age is what makes a good Punch, age is what makes a good Cordial, age is what makes a good blended whiskey, age is what makes a palatable sauce, and above all age is what makes a good cocktail. These statements can be verified by any reputable blender.

G. F. HEUBLEIN & BRO., Sole Proprietors
29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y.
HARTFORD, CONN. LONDON



VIOLINS

\$1.00 TO \$500.00
Every instrument
that's musical.

JOHN C.
HAYNES & CO.
451 Washington St.
BOSTON, MASS.

**WE Sell, Rent, Repair
and Exchange**

Typewriters

We Sell Tabulating Attachments.
We sell Typewriter Supplies.
We sell Typewriter Furniture.
We Furnish Stenographers and
Operators.

Can We Serve You?

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER CO.,

327 Broadway, New York,

Branches Everywhere

GETTING AHEAD

Many people never get ahead until they go in debt. Debt may be safely and honestly incurred when a good life insurance policy runs along with it. Consult the

PENN MUTUAL LIFE
921 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

Send for (free) descriptive booklet. We do business through correspondence.

**A. SHUMAN
& CO.**

BOSTON, MASS.

MAKERS OF
High Grade
UNIFORMS

Will be pleased to furnish samples of all the latest cloths for officers, including the olive-drab serges and overcoatings in various grades, as well as any information leading up to all specifications and changes made by the "Gov. Board" up to December 10th, 1903.



F. J. HEIBERGER, Jr.
ARMY and NAVY
Merchant Tailor,
15th Street, opp. U. S. Treasury,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE GUNNER'S CATECHISM

A Series of Questions and Answers in Untechnical Language for the Use of all Artillerymen who desire to become either First or Second-Class Gunners. Compiled by Major Wm. B. Hamilton, Artillery Corps, U. S. A. Assisted by Lieut. Paul Stanley Bond, Engineer Corps, U. S. A. 18mo. cloth \$1.00.

JOHN WILEY & SONS,
43 and 45 East 19th St., New York City.



For Long Journeys

To invigorate and fortify
the system for exertion use

**LIEBIG
COMPANY'S
Extract of Beef**

Far better as a refresher
and stimulant than alcohol.
A Bracer without reaction.

HIGHEST AWARDS, WORLD'S FAIR, 1893.



Unequaled for use on MILITARY EQUIPMENTS, SADDLES, HARNESS, Etc. Gives a beautiful finish, will not peel, smut or crack by handling. Sold everywhere.

THE FRANK MILLER CO.,
349 and 351 West 58th St., NEW YORK.

SOUPS

often lack richness and a delicacy of flavor,
a fault easily remedied by using



LEA & PERRINS SAUCE.

The Original and Genuine
WORCESTERSHIRE

It has more Imitations than any other
brand ever produced.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agts, New York.

FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

In the trials of the French battleship Suffren at Brest on Nov. 19 and 21, at speeds varying from 10 to 17 knots, her Niclausse boilers gave every satisfaction. An interesting and novel feature of these trials was that the opportunity was taken to compare the results obtained by using coal, and coal with liquid fuel respectively. It was found that while with coal only a horsepower of 4,000 was developed, when coal and petroleum were combined, 5,900 horsepower were obtained. The United Service Gazette reports that the British Admiralty, also, evidently contemplates the extensive adoption of oil fuel for warships in the near future. Three old gunboats at Portsmouth have been transformed into oil hulks, their engines, boilers, guns and everything below deck having been removed and replaced by tanks for oil, with a pump by which the fluid may be raised for filling oil tanks on battleships. Experiments are still being made on board the destroyer Surly, and the destroyer Spiteful is being prepared for a series of trials. The old battleship Sultan is having her furnaces adapted for oil burning, and it is proposed to carry out a series of experiments on her with various kinds of oil and different modes of combustion. Classes of stokers will also be trained to use the liquid fuel, so as to produce the maximum of heat with the minimum of smoke. The battleships Mars and Han-

nibal on returning to Portsmouth will have the whole of their furnaces adapted for oil. At present they use coal in half the furnaces. The oil furnaces have so far given encouraging results, and the extension of the system is no doubt the result of the experiences gained in the summer maneuvers, during which the oil fuel was in constant use.

The French army authorities have invented a new use for cork in the cavalry and army supply services. It is to replace hair padding in all saddlery and harness. The advantages anticipated from the change are a diminution in weight, a saving in cost, and a greatly less tendency to cause flesh sores among the horses.

The new German cruiser Hamburg on Dec. 19 attained a speed of 23 1-3 knots on her trial trip from Swinemunde to Kiel.

Experiments intended to illustrate attacks of submarines on ships of war took place recently at Salinas d'Hyeres. The French ironclads Brennus, Charles Martel, and Carnot were at anchor and their officers and men received orders to look out for the submarine Gustave Zede. The look-out was maintained for nearly two hours, but nothing was observed. Then the Charles Martel suddenly received a shock, and a few seconds later the Gustave Zede rose to the surface. The Carnot was also torpedoed in a similar fashion.

A somewhat novel type of vessel, built especially for carrying explosives, was recently launched from the yards of Napier and Miller, Glasgow, Scotland, built to the order of Nobel's Explosives Co. The principal dimensions of the vessel are: Length between perpendiculars, 165 ft., breadth, 26 ft.; depth, moulded, 12 ft. 6 in., with a gross tonnage of about 500 tons. The vessel has been built on the raised quarterdeck principle, with short bridge and topgallant forecastle, under Lloyd's special survey for class 100 A1 for the coasting trade, the bottom of the vessel having extra strengthening to permit of her taking the ground in tidal ports. Water ballast has been provided for in cellular double bottom under holds, also in fore and after peaks. Ample accommodation is provided for captain, officers and engineers in the bridge and in a house aft, while the crew are berthed forward under the main deck. The holds are especially arranged for explosives. The vessel has large hatches and two steam winches and derricks for handling cargo, also steam windlass, steam steering gear and steam warping winch. The machinery, which is placed aft, consists of triple-expansion engines with cylinders of 16, 26 and 43 in. diameter and 30 in. stroke, having one large boiler and also a donkey boiler.

Recent reports from Valparaiso, Chili, are to the effect that the government has decided to construct docks at that port at a cost of something like ten millions of dollars, and a bill providing for this work has been brought forward in the Chamber of Deputies. This work will fill a long needed requirement, and give Valparaiso the facilities for repair and overhauling never hitherto possessed.

The prize offered by the British Government for the best motor for military purposes has been awarded to Messrs. Hornsby of Grantham. It is stated that it more than fulfills the conditions prescribed, which were a rate of speed of forty miles an hour, with a gross load of twenty-five tons, without renewing fuel or water.

GIANT STRIDES!

All Records Broken.

100,293 CASES OF

MOËT & CHANDON
CHAMPAGNE

Imported up to December 1, 1903, making the greatest number of cases ever imported in this period.

SHOWING AN INCREASE OF

18,114 Cases Over the Same Months of 1902.

The above statement is verified by Custom House Statistics compiled from Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular.

MOËT & CHANDON are by far the LARGEST SHIPPERS OF CHAMPAGNE in the WORLD.

MOËT & CHANDON

Own and Control More Vineyards than all the other leading Champagne houses combined.

The New Vintage of
"WHITE SEAL"

PERFECTION IN CHAMPAGNE

GEO. A. KESSLER & CO., Sole Importers, New York.

The prize engine is on the lines of an ordinary traction engine; is propelled by oil, and its weight is under thirteen tons, while on trial it travelled fifty-eight miles per hour. The adoption of this form of traction instead of animal power on active service has been warmly commended by the Hon. Charles S. Rolls in a paper read before the Church Society for the promotion of "kindness to animals," the Army and Navy Gazette says. He quoted some very interesting figures as to the weight of food that had to be carried to the front in South Africa for the troops. As a case in point, at a place called Commando Nek, some twenty-six miles from Pretoria, the weekly supply was 130 tons. Two transport engines sufficed for this work, whereas where the draught power was by oxen it required roughly sixty-eight span of ox wagons, or 900 animals. Further, comparing the means of motion, of fuel and forage that is to say, the first cost £3 12s., and weighed nine pounds, and the second weighed on the average nineteen tons sixteen cwt., and cost £222.

A writer in the Revue de Cavalerie says that the French cavalry officers revolve perpetually in the same circle, and the maneuvers show an increasingly tendency to become tissues of unrealities, because it is thought necessary to have a battle every day—a "combat pour rire," proving nothing. The critic of the Revue de Cavalerie would like to see two army corps opposed to one

Arnold
Constable & Co
Women's Furnishings.

Lace and Embroidered Walking Skirts.

Persian Lawn Shirt Waists,
Fancy Trimmed Waists.

Light Weight Batiste Corsets,
Imported Fancy Broche Corsets.

NEW STYLES.

Domestic Made Nainsook Night Robes,
Petticoats and Corset Covers.

Broadway & 19th St.

NEW YORK.

MILITARY
EQUIPMENTS.

SEND FOR BOOKLET.

BENT & BUSH,
387 Washington Street,
BOSTON.

NORTON & CO.
BANKERS.

Wheeling, W. Va.

LOANS NEGOTIATED. Correspondence solicited
with Officers of the Army and Navy.



The Siegel Cooper Co. Store, New York.
Sixth Avenue, 18th & 19th St.

75
DISTINCT
STORES

UNDER
ONE
ROOF

ORDER BY MAIL

FROM THE

World's Greatest Store

Thousands of persons living in all parts of the United States are constantly ordering merchandise by mail from the SIEGEL COOPER COMPANY, New York.

ARE YOU ONE OF OUR CUSTOMERS?
IF NOT, WE WANT YOU TO BE ONE!

WE WANT YOUR TRADE, and we will make it worth your while to favor us with your patronage. We want you to know and appreciate what a wonderful Store we have. We want you to realize how profitable it will be for you to order from us by mail. Our Store is known throughout the world.

We sell Everything to Wear, Everything to Eat, Everything for the Home

THE SIEGEL COOPER STORE HAS BEEN VISITED BY
AS MANY AS 475,000 PEOPLE IN A SINGLE DAY.

The merchandise comes from all parts of the world. Catalogs and other store literature upon request.

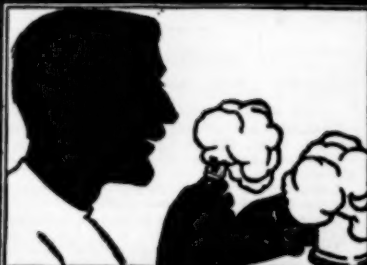
Goods Charged to Persons of Approved Responsibility.

REMIT BY MONEY ORDER OR CHECKS.

PAID OR CHARGED PURCHASES of \$5 and upwards we deliver free to the nearest freight depot in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Delaware, West Virginia, Ohio, District of Columbia. This means that the goods are delivered free at the shipping station at the point of destination. If shipped by freight, we do not pay cartage from station to customer's home.

THE BIG STORE CITY IN ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER & CO.
SIXTH AVE. FIFTH FLOOR 18th & 19th STS.

WILLIAMS' SHAVING
SOAP



You'll laugh, too, when you realize what a pleasure shaving can become every day in the year with that great, creamy, healing lather.

Bold in the form of shaving sticks, shaving tablets, etc., throughout the world.

THE J. B. WILLIAMS CO., Glastonbury, Conn.

LONDON PARIS BERLIN SYDNEY

ABOUT one cocktail in twenty strikes you as "just it."

If you like to gamble with what you drink—mix your own cocktails.

Connoisseurs prefer certainty.

GOLD LION Cocktails (ready to ice) never vary.

GOLD LION Cocktails—Seven kinds—Manhattan, Vermouth, Whiskey, Martini, Tom Gin, Dry Gin—and the American

Of good wine merchants.

The Cook & Bernheimer Co.
Makers New York

DRILL REGULATIONS.

Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery Published by

ARMY & NAVY JOURNAL, 23 & 241 Nassau St. New York.

another, and separated at the beginning by at least four days' marching, one of them applying the new tactics, based upon the South African War, and the other holding to the old methods.

It is believed the long-deferred question of the re-ammunition of the Austrian field artillery is about to be settled. The Fremdenblatt announced it had been decided to use wrought bronze as the material for the new 2.9-in. 12-pr. The weapon is to be a quickfirer, fitted with recoil tubes and detachable shields. Three or four years will be required to produce the guns, and all the work will be done in Austria-Hungary.

During less than two years the force of British volunteers has suffered a decrease of nearly 40,000 men and the percentage of those borne on the rolls attending camp has decreased. This loss is ascribed to the severity of the regulations. A difficulty is found also in obtaining a sufficient number of subalterns for the volunteers. The effective force of volunteers is estimated at 100,000.

Over 2,000 Jews fought in the British army in South Africa and 127 of them lost their lives there.

France has twenty-eight submarine or submersible boats completed at a cost of \$3,000,000. Six others are building and the program for next year calls for sixteen more. The Russians have had a satisfactory trial of M. Rubinoff's submarine and six more are to be built. The trial boat went from Kronstadt to Bjorkoe in thirty-six hours in a storm, moving near the surface without feeling the storm. The rate for twenty-six consecutive hours submerged was from eight to nine knots. The air regenerator upon the principle of chemical reaction worked satisfactorily.

A school of cookery is to be established at Poona for the benefit of the British Indian service and the unsanitary native cook is to give place to sergeant cooks having 6 d. a day extra pay.

Under a recent Irade of the Sultan, a change has been made in the conditions of service in the Turkish Army. Hitherto the liability has been to serve four years with the Nizam and two years in its reserve, making six years in all, but this period has now been increased to nine years. In the same way men have served four years in each of the two classes of the Redif, answering to the Landwehr, but this period has been increased to nine years. The total liability, including the Mustahfiz or Landsturm service, has been twenty years, and it is believed this has not been altered. It is estimated that the effect of the new arrangement will be to increase the army by about 250,000 men, while the effective of each battalion will probably exceed 1,000 men.

The new Archbishop of Westminster during a recent visit to Rome arrived at an understanding by which the Bishop of Southwark will be constituted in future ecclesiastical superior to all Roman Catholic commissioned chaplains throughout the British empire. The question of pay, etc., will still, however, rest in the hands of the Secretary of War. The British War Office has labored lately under some disadvantages in dealing with the Roman Catholic chaplains, as there has been doubt and uncertainty as to who was really responsible for the conduct of these officers.

On and after April 1, 1905, the words of command to the men at the wheel will become uniform throughout the German navy and mercantile marine. At present there is not only a difference as between these two, but every German port has its peculiarities in respect to these words of command. Some objections are raised as to the words now selected, some wishing, among other things, that for simplicity's sake the words "left" and "right" had been decided upon instead of "port" and "starboard" ("Backbord" and "Steuerbord").

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS AND STAFF CORPS.

Department of the East.—Headquarters, Governors Island, N.Y.; Major Gen. H. C. Corbin.
District of Porto Rico.—Col. Chas. J. Crane, 8th Inf., U.S.A.
Department of the Lakes.—Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.; Major Gen. J. C. Bates, U.S.A.
Division of the Philippines.—Headquarters, Manila, P.I.; Major Gen. J. F. Wade, U.S.A.
Department of Luzon.—Headquarters, Manila, P.I.; Brig. Gen. G. M. Randall.
Department of the Visayas.—Brig. Gen. Theo. J. Wint, U.S.A. Headquarters, Iloilo.
Department of Mindanao.—Headquarters, Zamboanga, P.I.; Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A.
Department of California.—Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.; Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A.
Department of the Columbia.—Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A.
Department of the Colorado.—Headquarters, Denver, Colo.; Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, U.S.A.
Department of the Missouri.—Headquarters, Omaha, Neb.; Major Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, U.S.A.
Department of Dakota.—Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.; Brig. Gen. W. A. Kobbé, U.S.A.
Department of Texas.—Headquarters, San Antonio, Tex.; Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A.
Adjutant General's Department.—Col. W. P. Hall, Acting Adjutant General.
Judge Advocate General's Department.—Brig. Gen. Geo. B. Davis.

Inspector General's Department.—Brig. Gen. George H. Burton.
Quartermaster's Department.—Brig. Gen. Charles F. Humphrey.
Subsistence Department.—Brig. Gen. John F. Weston.
Medical Department.—Brig. Gen. Robert M. O'Reilly.
Pay Department.—Brig. Gen. Alfred E. Bates.
Corps of Engineers.—Brig. Gen. George L. Gillespie.
Ordnance Department.—Brig. Gen. William Crozier.
Signal Corps.—Brig. Gen. Adolphus W. Greely.
Record and Pension Office.—Brig. Gen. Fred C. Alns-worth.

ENGINEERS.

Band and Companies E, F, G and H, Washington Barracks, D.C.; A, B, C and D, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Signal Corps.—Headquarters, Washington, D.C.; A, B and C, Fort Myer, Va.; D, Fort Egbert, Alaska; E, F, H, I and K, in Philippines. Address Manila.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Headquarters, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Clark, Texas; A, B, C and D, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.
2d Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
3d Cav.—Headquarters, A, D, I, K, L, M, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; B, C and F, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; G and H, Fort Apache, Ariz.; E, Boise Barracks, Idaho.
4th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kan.; E, F, G and H, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; I, K, L and M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
5th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E and G, Fort Logan, Colo.; A, B, C and D, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; F, Fort Du Chesne, Utah; H and K, Fort Wingate, N.M.; L, Whipple Barracks, Ariz.; I, Fort Grant, Ariz., and M, Fort Apache, Ariz.
6th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Fort Meade, S. Dak.; I, K, L and M, Fort Keogh, Mont.
7th Cav.—Entire regiment, Chickamauga Park, Ga.
8th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G, and H, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; A, B, C and D, Fort Sill, Okla. Ty.; I, K, L and M, Fort Riley, Kan.
9th Cav.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; A, B, C and D, Monterey, Cal.; I, K, L and M, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.
10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Robinson, Neb.; E, Fort Russell, Wyo.; F, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; G and H, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.
11th Cav.—Manila, P.I. Scheduled to return to United States in February if transportation is available.
Hdqs. and Troops E, F, G and H, have been assigned to Des Moines, Iowa; A, B, C and D, to Fort Riley, Kans.; I and K to Fort Sheridan, Ill., and M to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
12th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
13th Cav.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.
14th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
15th Cav.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Myer, Va.; A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

Battery and Station. Battery and Station.
1st. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 16th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.
2d. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. 17th. Manila, P.I.
3d. Ft. Meyer, Va. 18th. Manila, P.I.
4th. Ft. Myer, Va. 19th. Ft. Riley, Kan.
5th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 20th. Ft. Riley, Kan.
6th. Ft. Riley, Kan. 21st. Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
7th. Ft. Riley, Kan. 22d. Ft. Douglas, Utah.
8th. Vancouver Bks., Wash. 23d. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.
9th. Manila, P.I. 24th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
10th. Ft. Snelling, Minn. 25th. Ft. Riley, Kas.
11th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 26th. Vancouver, Bks., Wash.
12th. Ft. Douglas, Utah. 27th. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.
13th. Ft. Russell, Wyo. 28th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.
14th. Ft. Sheridan, Ill. 29th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.
15th. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. 30th. Ft. Snelling, Minn.

COAST ARTILLERY.

Company and Station. Company and Station.
1st. Ft. De Soto, Fla. 34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
2d. Ft. Wright, F.I., N.Y. 35th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
3d. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 36th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
4th. Jackson Bks., La. 37th. Ft. Washington, Md.
5th. Ft. Screven, T.I., Ga. 38th. Manila, P.I.
6th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 39th. Ft. McHenry, Md.
7th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 40th. Ft. Howard, Md.
8th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. 41st. Ft. Monroe, Va.
9th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 42d. Ft. Mott, N.J.
10th. Manila, P.I. 43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
11th. Key West Bks., Fla. 44th. Ft. Washington, Md.
12th. Ft. Wright, N.Y. 45th. Ft. DuPont, Del.
13th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.
14th. Ft. Screven, T.I., Ga. 47th. Ft. Hunt, Va.
15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
16th. Ft. Fremont, S.C. 49th. Ft. Williams, Me.
17th. Santiago, Cuba. 50th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
18th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. 51st. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
19th. Santiago, Cuba. 52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass.
20th. Havana, Cuba. 53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
21st. Ft. McHenry, Md. 54th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft. Tot-
22d. Havana, Cuba. 55th. N.Y.
23d. Ft. McKinley, Me. 56th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
24th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 57th. San Juan, P.R.
25th. Ft. Miles, Cal. 58th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
26th. Ft. Flagler, P.S., Wash. 59th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
27th. Ft. Baker, Cal. 60th. San Juan, P.R.
28th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 61st. Presidio, Cal.
29th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 62d. Ft. Baker, Cal.
30th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal. 63d. Ft. Worden, Wash.
31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 64th. Ft. Casey, Wash.
32d. Ft. Baker, Cal. 65th. Ft. Miles, Cal.
33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash. 66th. Ft. McDowell, Cal.

66th. Camp McKinley, H.I. 97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
67th. Camp McKinley, H.I. 98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
68th. Ft. Baker, Cal. 99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
69th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
70th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
71st. Ft. Casey, Wash. 102d. Ft. Caswell, N.C.
72d. Ft. Greble, R.I. 103d. Ft. Howard, Md.
73d. Ft. Monroe, Va. 104th. Ft. Washington, Md.
74th. Ft. Williams, Me. 105th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
75th. Ft. Preble, Me. 106th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
76th. Ft. Banks, Mass. 107th. Ft. Preble, Me.
77th. Ft. Warren, Mass. 108th. Manila, P.I.
78th. Ft. Adams, R.I. 109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.
79th. Ft. Adams, R.I. 110th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
80th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. 111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.
81st. Ft. Slocum, N.Y. 112th. Ft. DuPont, Del.
82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
83d. Ft. Revere, Mass. 114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.
85th. Manila, P.I. 116th. Ft. Screven, Ga.
86th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 117th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
88th. Ft. Mansfield, R.I. 119th. Ft. Delaware, Del.
89th. Ft. Banks, Mass. 120th. Ft. Strong, Mass.
90th. Ft. McHenry, Md. 121st. Key West Bks., Fla.
91st. Jackson Bks., Md. 122d. Key West, Fla.
92d. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore. 124th. Ft. Constitution, N.H.
94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash. 125th. Ft. Trumbull, Conn.
95th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
96th. Ft. Warren, Mass.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Wayne, Mich.; A, B, C, D, Fort Brady, Mich.; I, K, L and M, Fort Porter, N.Y.
2d Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Russell, Wyo.; A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Logan, Colo.
3d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, L and M, Fort Thomas, Ky.; E, F, G and H, Columbus Barracks, Ohio; K, Columbia, Tenn. Is scheduled for duty in Philippines some time in 1904.
4th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
5th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattsburg, N.Y.
6th Inf.—Entire regiment Fort Leavenworth, Kan.
7th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
8th Inf.—Headquarters and E, G, H and L, Fort Columbus, New York; I and M, Camp Skagway, Alaska; A, Fort St. Michael, Alaska; B, Fort Davis, Alaska; C, Fort Egbert, Alaska; D, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; K, Fort Niagara, N.Y.; F, Fort Wood, N.Y.
9th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Madison Barracks, Sacket Harbor, N.Y.; Co. B, Pekin, China. Address China, via San Francisco, and A, C, D, Fort Niagara, Youngstown, N.Y.
10th Inf.—Infantry Cantonment, San Francisco, Cal.
11th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. Ordered to United States, and expects to sail about Feb. 1, 1904.
12th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Douglas, Utah; E, Whipple Barracks, Ariz.; F, Fort Apache, Ariz.; G and H, Fort Du Chesne, Utah; I, K, L and M, Fort Bliss, Texas.
13th Inf.—Headquarters, A, B, K and L, Fort McDowell, Cal.; C and M, Fort Mason, Cal.; D, Benicia Barracks, Cal.; Co. I, Fort Lisum, Alaska; Cos. E, F, G and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.
14th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
15th Inf.—Address entire regiment Monterey, Cal.
16th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort McPherson, Ga.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Slocum, N.Y.
17th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
18th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.
19th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; I and L, Fort Wright, Wash.; K and M, Fort Lawton, Wash.
20th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
21st Inf.—Headquarters A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Fort Snelling, Minn.; I and M, Fort Lincoln, North Dakota; K and L, Fort Keogh, Mont.
22d Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
23d Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
24th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Harrison, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; I, K, L and M, Fort Missoula, Mont.
25th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, D, I, K, M, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; E, F, G and H, Fort Reno, Okla.; C and L, Fort Des Moines, Iowa.
26th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; E and F, Fort McIntosh, Texas; H, Eagle Pass, Texas; I, K, L, Fort Brown, Texas; G and M, Fort Ringgold, Texas.
27th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Scheduled to sail Jan. 15 for San Francisco, and will be on duty at Fort Sheridan, Ill., in the Department of the Lakes. Address mail for present San Francisco, Cal.
28th Inf.—Sailed from Manila Dec. 15 for San Francisco, and will be on duty at the Infantry Cantonment, Presidio San Francisco, Cal. Address mail to latter place.
29th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. Will be relieved in 1904, and return to the United States.
30th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Crook, Neb.; E and F, Fort Logan H. Root, Ark.; G and H Fort Reno, O.T.
Porto Rico Provisional Regt.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, San Juan; E, F, G and H, Henry Barracks, Cayey.
All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.
Mail for troops in China should be addressed China, via San Francisco.

BANDS.

Engineer band, Washington Barracks, D.C.; Military Academy Band, West Point, N.Y.; Artillery Corps Bands—1st, Fort Moultrie, S.C.; 2d, Fort Williams, Me.; 3d, Presidio, Cal.; 4th, Fort Monroe, Va.; 5th, Fort Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th, Fort Flagler, Wash.; 7th, Fort Adams, R.I.; 8th, Fort Barrancas, Fla.; 9th, Fort Riley, Kan.; 10th, Fort Banks, Mass.

SCHOOLS

ST. CATHERINE'S HALL,

286-292 Washington, Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

A Boarding and Day School (P. E.) offering superior advantages to a limited number of girls and young women. Patron, the Bishop of Long Island. Ref: Lieut. Commander Burns T. Walling. For illustrated circular, address, MISS. CONRO, Paris.

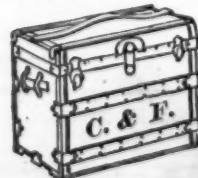
Cheltenham Military Academy, OGDONTZ, PA.

A boarding school for 70 boys, under military organization, affording every advantage of healthful location, complete equipment, thorough instruction and select companionship. Prepares for all colleges, West Point and Annapolis. For illustrated year book address ARTHUR T. EMORY, A. B., Principal.

CROUCH & FITZGERALD

NEW YORK

Make the BEST TRUNKS, BAGS, SUIT CASES &c.



181 E. 4th Ave, 723 8th Ave 688 E. 4th Ave, New York.

Send for Catalogue A.



The Modern Bank Messenger

Thrifty people everywhere can share in the Safety and Profit offered by Pittsburgh as a banking center.

THE UNION SAVINGS BANK

CAPITAL, \$1,000,000

has depositors in all parts of the world who do their banking by mail and receive 4 per cent. compound interest on all deposits.

DIRECTORS.

Henry C. Frick
P. C. Knox
Charles Lockhart
James McCrea
David E. Park
J. M. Schoonmaker
Henry C. Fowkes
James H. Lockhart
William B. Schiller
William S. Frew
A. W. Mellon
H. C. McDowell
R. B. Mellon
Frank J. Bearne
John B. Finley
James E. Hyde
George E. Shaw
Frank B. Smith
Edward A. Woods
George I. Whitely
S. F. Jones, Jr.
George E. Shaw

Write for Booklet E, giving full details.

FRICK BUILDING PITTSBURG, PA.

Established 1845.

W. & L. E. GURLEY

TROY, N. Y.

Largest Manufacturers in America of

CIVIL ENGINEERS'

AND

SURVEYORS' INSTRUMENTS

LATEST CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION

The Allen Dense Air Ice Machine

USED IN THE U. S. NAVY

Contains no chemicals, only air. The size, 3 feet by 3 feet 6 inches, makes the ice and cold water and refrigerates the meat closets of large steam yachts.

H. B. ROELKER, 41 PAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

FOREIGN ARMIES.

In the annual budget of the German Empire for 1904 the strength of the army in time of peace is fixed as follows: 24,374 officers, 80,073 non-commissioned officers, 495,000 privates, including 17,023 musicians, and 105,885 horses. Among the officers are 390 generals, 640 commanders of regiments, 205 lieutenant colonels, 1,920 majors, 5,856 captains, 4,651 first lieutenants, and 10,704 second lieutenants. Besides there are in the army 2,202 doctors, 679 veterinary surgeons, one music inspector, 808 rifle-makers, and 93 harness makers. Of the 82,073 non-commissioned officers there are 5,678 first sergeants, 4,139 lance first sergeants, 3,894 "Fähnriche," 19,381 sergeants, and 38,935 corporals. The German artillery has 3,444 pieces.

The French Army consists at present of 607,525 officers and privates, with 3,048 pieces of artillery and 141,593 horses.

Twenty-one thousand, seven hundred and ten officers and 329,947 men is the strength of the Austrian Army, with 1,048 pieces of artillery, and 58,864 horses.

Italy keeps in time of peace an army of 217,752 men, including 13,656 officers. The Italian artillery consists, out of 185 field batteries, 16 mountain batteries and 6 flying batteries, with 872 pieces.

One million, eighteen thousand men is the budget strength of the Russian Army, with 163,500 horses, 398 batteries and 3,184 pieces of artillery. Commanded is this powerful army by 39,750 officers, including 5,925 doctors and paymasters.

The Army of Korea numbers about 10,000 men armed with old Berdan, Remington and Gras rifles, a few having the more modern Mauser and Muratta. The rifle practice is bad and the rifles and cartridges are carelessly handled. The force is divided into six brigades of infantry and there is no cavalry or artillery. Elementary instruction for young officers is given at a school in Seoul where 500 are generally in training, the appointments to the army being from 100 to 150 each year. There are also local forces, a kind of mediaeval militia.

At the Elgin watch factory, which is stated to be the largest in the world, the daily output is 2,000 watches, and 102 different kinds are manufactured. The watches go to every part of the world, and are sold even in Geneva, Switzerland. The different parts of a watch are manufactured in different departments by different people, who have devoted their lives

to that particular kind of work and have been trained to a delicacy and exactness which is most important in watch-making. These parts are then assembled and put together by experts. The completed watch is tested and timed, and then, strange to say, is put into a refrigerator with the temperature below freezing point and kept there for a number of days. After it has been frozen the watch is allowed to lie for several days more in a temperature of 95 degrees. This is intended to teach the watch that it must not mind changes of weather, and that the steel and other metals of which it is made must not allow themselves to contract or expand by cold or heat.

A new use for calcium carbide, for raising and sinking a submarine boat, has been found in Germany, the Engineer says. The boat is supplied with an ordinary gas generator and a water tank, the upper part of which is connected with the gas reservoir of the generator. The tank and the generator have pipes at the bottom opening into the sea water. The upper parts have vertical pipes for the escape of the gas. If the tank and the reservoir of the generator are filled with water, the boat sinks. After the introduction of a carbide cartridge into the gas generator an immense quantity of gas is formed at once, which forces the water through the lower pipe into the sea. After opening the cock in the connecting pipe, the gas enters the tank and fills it by forcing out the water. The boat now rises to the surface, remaining there until the gas is allowed to escape from both reservoirs, which causes them to be again filled by sea water.

The seed business of D. M. Ferry & Co. for nearly half a century has gone forward each year, constantly adding new customers, until it is to-day the source of seed supply for all parts of the country. Thousands of farmers, gardeners and flower growers look to them year after year for the seeds from which the prosperity of their fields and gardens is to grow. Ferry's seeds are to be had in every city, town or hamlet, and are always fresh and sure to grow. Their 1904 Seed Annual, a valuable guide in the selection of the proper seeds to plant, will be sent free to all who apply to D. M. Ferry & Co., Detroit, Mich.

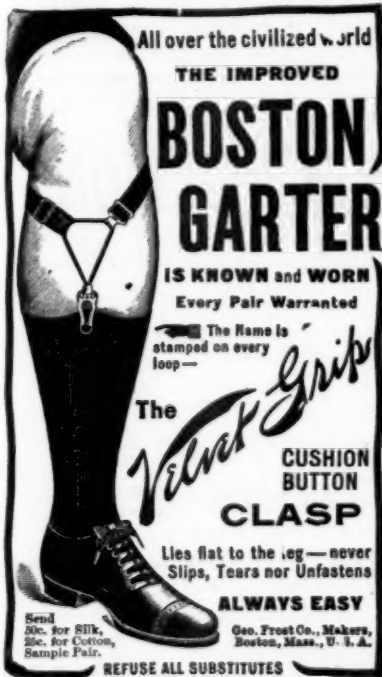
Henry K. Coale of Chicago, maker of mess chests, camp furniture and Army supplies, issues a wall-calendar showing the head of a handsome child, with dark eyes and a wealth of hair.



**SPARKLING
WHITE ROCK
WATER**

Its delicious healthful purity
gives finish to the dinner

FREE You are told how to cure dyspepsia and indigestion without the use of medicine in our valuable "Booklet P." This booklet, which quotes the world's most eminent physicians, shows that the very sparkle which makes White Rock delicious, makes it one of the best digestive tonics. "Booklet P" will be sent free on request. White Rock Mineral Spring Co., Waukesha, Wis.



All over the civilized world
**THE IMPROVED
BOSTON
GARTER**
IS KNOWN and WORN
Every Pair Warranted
The Name is
stamped on every
loop—
The Velvet Grip
CUSHION
BUTTON
CLASP
Lies flat to the leg—never
Slips, Tears nor Unfastens
ALWAYS EASY
Send 50c. for Silk,
50c. for Cotton,
Sample Pair.
Geo. Frost Co., Makers,
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES

**FERRY'S
SEEDS** MEET
ALL
NEEDS
Experience has established it as
a fact. Sold by all dealers. You
sow—they grow. 1904 Seed
Annual postpaid free to all ap-
plicants.
**D. M. FERRY & CO.
DETROIT, MICH.**

PATENT BINDERS for Filing the ARMY AND
NAVY JOURNAL.
93-101 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.
By mail, postpaid, \$1.25 Delivered at office \$1.00



**HAUTHAWAY'S
CROZINE BLACKING**
gives black shoes a
brilliant polish that
lasts long, and looks
fine.
RUSSET DRESSING
is the world's best
polish for all tan and
light colored shoes.
It never fails to
cleanse everyone.
**C. L. HAUTHAWAY
& SONS, Inc.,
Boston, Mass.**

**THE
Real Estate Trust Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.**
Southeast cor. Chestnut and Broad Sts.
Full-Paid Capital, - - \$1,500,000
Surplus and Profits - - 1,300,000

Receives deposits of Money payable by
check, and allows interest thereon. Col-
lects Interest, Dividends and Income of all
kinds whatsoever.
Receives for safe keeping, Securities and
other valuables, and rents Safe Deposit
Boxes in Burglar Proof Vaults. Buys,
sells and leases Real Estate in Philadel-
phia and its vicinity. Assumes general
charge and management of Real and Per-
sonal Estates.
Executes Trusts of every description un-
der the appointment of Courts, Corpora-
tions and individuals. Acts as Registrar
or Transfer Agent for Corporations and
as Trustee under Corporation Mortgages.
Receives Wills for safe keeping without
charge.

CHARLES COOPEY
Military and
Civilian Tailor. **Equipment.**
Northeast Cor. Third and Stark Sts.,
Second Floor, Portland, Oregon.

**MINIATURE SABRES
NEW REGULATION ARMY
\$1.25 EACH.**

S. N. MEYER,
1231 Pa. Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.

**The Anson Mills Woven
Cartridge Belt Co.
WORCESTER, MASS.**



GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS

Patents throughout the World.

ADOPTED BY THE U. S. ARMY, NAVY and NA-
TIONAL GUARD and by the BRITISH ARMY.

Spalding's Official Athletic Almanac:
Edited by J. E. SULLIVAN.

The only publication in the
country containing all au-
thentic athletic records.
Over 200 pages of athletic information.
Profusely illustrated.
Price 10 Cents.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.
NEW YORK, CHICAGO, DENVER.

Write for Spalding's catalogue of sports



Depot Quartermaster's Office, Washing-
ton, D. C., Dec. 24, 1903.—Sealed Proposals,
in triplicate, will be received here until
2:00 o'clock, P. M., January 22, 1904, and
then opened, for construction of an Elec-
tric Lighting System at Signal Corps Post,
Fort Myer, Va. The U. S. reserves the
right to reject or accept any or all bids,
or any part thereof. Information fur-
nished on application. Envelopes to be
marked, "Proposals for Electric Lighting
System." Archibald W. Butt, Quarter-
master, U. S. A.

HOTELS.

GRAND HOTEL, Broadway and
Army and Navy Headquarters.
A fireproof addition of 150 rooms in course
of construction.
WM. G. LELAND, Prop.

MANSION HOUSE, Brooklyn Heights,
Directly opposite Wall St., New York.
Select Family and Transient Hotel. Ele-
gant large, light rooms, single and en suite,
with private bath. Special rates to Army
and Navy Patrons. Illustrated booklet.
J. C. VAN CLEAF, Proprietor.

EBBITT HOUSE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS
H. C. BURCH, Manager.

**PARK AVENUE HOTEL, ABSOLUTELY
FIRE PROOF**
Park (4th) Ave., 32d & 34th St., New York.
Special accommodations to Army and Navy.
Accessible to all theatres and dept stores.
European Plan. \$1.00 to \$5.00 per day.
REED & BARNETT, Proprietors

HOTEL ST. GEORGE, Clark and
Hicks Streets, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS,
Army and Navy Headquarters. Special Rates,
Capt. WM. TUMARIDGE, Prop.

AMERICAN LINE
Plymouth—Southampton—Cherbourg.
St. Louis, Jan. 9, 9:30 a. m. | St. Paul, Jan. 22, 9:30 a. m.
New York, Jan. 16, 9:30 a. m. | Philadelphia, Jan. 25, 9:30 a. m.

RED STAR LINE.
New York—Antwerp—Paris.
Vanderland, Jan. 9, 10:30 a. m. | Iceland, Jan. 29, 10:30 a. m.
Kronland, Jan. 23, 10:30 a. m. | Finland, Feb. 6, 10:30 a. m.
Piers 14 and 16 North River. Office 78 Broadway, N. Y.
Broad & Benson Sts., Philadelphia; 90-98 Dearborn St.,
Chicago; 49 State St., Boston; 21 Post St., San
Francisco.

A BULLETIN OF NEW BOOKS

Containing a list of the publications of
the preceding month, will be sent you free
every month.

Send us your name.
BRENTANO'S, Union Square, New York

PATENTS **WILKINSON &
FISHER,**
Attorneys-at-Law and
Solicitors of Patents.
928-930 F. ST., N. W. Wash'ton, D. C.
PATENTS and TRADE MARKS secured in the
United States and Foreign Countries. Pamphlets of
Instructions furnished free on application.

HATFIELD & SONS, TAILORS AND IMPORTERS.

389 FIFTH AVENUE, N. E. Cor. of 36th St. NEW YORK.

Makers of the finest Uniforms and Leaders of Styles in Civilian Dress.

JOHN G. HAAS, Uniforms,

No. 39 East Orange Street, Lancaster, Penn.

BRANCH OFFICES: 256 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY.
1308 F STREET, N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C.

Well-known to Army Officers for the past thirty years.

CHAS. BLISS, Tailor and Importer,
Rooms 407-408-409-410-411, Claus Spreckles Building, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
Best Grades of Uniforms for... OFFICERS of the ARMY & NAVY
Phone, Brown 971.

Ridabock & Company,

112 FOURTH AVE., NEW YORK CITY.

MANUFACTURES OF

New Regulation Uniforms and Equipments.

WM. H. HORSTMANN COMPANY
FIFTH AND CHERRY STREETS - - - PHILADELPHIA

Army and Navy Officers
Uniforms and Equipments

Branch Offices:
NEW YORK, 459 Broadway, Cor. Grand. BOSTON, 7 Temple Place



THE WARNOCK UNIFORM CO.,

19 and 21 WEST 31st STREET,

Opposite Army and Navy Club, NEW YORK.

CAPS, EQUIPMENTS, UNIFORMS

HIGHEST AWARD PARIS EXPOSITION 1900.

American McInnes Anti-Corrosive Composition,
American McInnes Anti-Fouling Composition,
FOR BOTTOM OF STEEL AND IRON SHIPS.

Manufactured only by GEORGE N. GARDINER & SON, No. 53 South Street, New York
Used by the principal Steamship Lines.
Made in America of American Materials, and vastly superior to the English Compositions.
The Smoothest Coating where Speed is desired

DRILL REGULATIONS

WITHOUT INTERPRETATIONS

INFANTRY, bound bristol board, 30c. CAVALRY, bound in leather, \$1.00

Revised Edition

INFANTRY, bound in leather, 75 cents.

Sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

93-101 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK

Seal
of North Carolina
Plug Cut

is a mild, cool, mellow
and satisfying TOBACCO
of the highest quality and
is the most popular and
largest selling brand of
"plug cut" smoking
tobacco in the world!

A new size 5c. pocket
pouch will be sent by mail
on receipt of five cents in
stamps by

The American
Tobacco Co.
111 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

HALF ENOUGH WATER

Is quite enough for some people, but most people want water every day. If

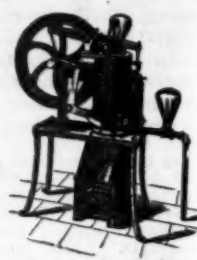


RIDER or ERICSSON HOT AIR PUMPS

Are used you can have water every
day in the year, and your cook or
stableboy is the only engineer needed.
25,000 in daily use. Catalogue "C" on
application to nearest store.

RIDER-ERICSSON ENGINE CO.

35 Warren St. NEW YORK.
229 Franklin St. BOSTON.
692 Craig St. MONTREAL, P. Q.
40 Dearborn St. CHICAGO.
40 N. 7th St. PHILADELPHIA.
Teniente Rey, 71 HAVANA.
25 Pitt St. SYDNEY, N. S. W.



ARMY OFFICERS' EQUIPMENTS

furnished by us give satisfaction to our customers; prices with descriptions upon application

HAROLD L. CRANE, Successor to
Tel. 1127 18th. 78 FIFTH AVE., (14th ST.,) NEW YORK.

W. A. RHODES,

Successor to Boylan M'Fg Co.

MILITARY OUTFITTER.

Uniforms Caps, Equipments, for Army, Navy and National Guard.
27 East 21st Street, NEW YORK.

THE GREENWOOD COMPANY,

Army and Navy Uniforms and Equipments,
DETROIT, MICH.

RICE @ DUVAL

ARMY & NAVY TAILORS,

Fashionable Civilian Dress.

J. H. STRAHAN

231 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Opposite Post Office.

HENRY V. ALLIEN & CO., SUCCESSORS TO
HORSTMANN BROS. & ALLIEN.

ESTABLISHED 1815.

734 Broadway, New York.

Makers of the PATTERN EQUIPMENTS FOR THE ARMY UNIFORM BOARD
and the SEALED STANDARD SAMPLES, PRESCRIBED IN GENERAL ORDER NO. 81
ARMY, NAVY, MARINE CORPS AND NATIONAL GUARD EQUIPMENTS.

THE ONLY AUTHORIZED TACTICS.

Every Student

of the

DRILL REGULATIONS

Should have a copy of the SPECIAL EDITION or the

Infantry Drill containing the

INTREPRETATIONS OF THE DRILL.

By LIEUT. JOHN T. FRENCH JR., 4TH ART. U.S.A

RECORDER OF THE TACTICAL BOARD.

Price 50 Cents bound in bristol board, bound in leather, \$1.00

DRILL REGULATIONS

WITHOUT
INTERPRETATIONS

INFANTRY, bound bristol board, 30c.

INFANTRY, bound in Leather, 75 cents.

CAVALRY, bound in leather, \$1.00

Revised Edition

Sent by Mail prepaid on receipt of price.

ARMY & NAVY JOURNAL 93-101 Nassau St., N. Y.

ANHEUSER - BUSCH BREWING ASSOCIATION

ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

Holds the World's Record for

Output and Quality

Their famous beers are used by
the civilized people at all
points of the globe.

